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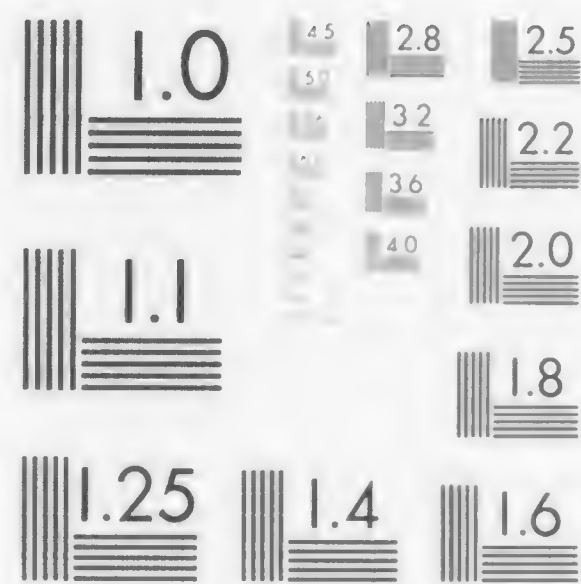
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The Japanese Letter Copying Books are unsurpassed by any book made. The paper is strong, will give a clear, clean copy with ordinary fluid, and more duplicate copies can be taken on this paper than any yet made. It can be written upon with a pen, and if properly used will not wrinkle or roll up. Observe the following Directions for Copying. Place a piece of oil paper under the leaf of copying paper, then dampen same with a wet brush, REMOVE ALL THE SURPLUS WATER with a sheet of blotting paper, place the written letter on the moistened leaf, and over the back of the letter place another piece of oil paper or dry blotting paper, put in press, and almost instantly you will have a perfect copy. Remove the letter and place book back in press, leaving the oil paper on each side of leaf that has copy on to prevent setting off, and it will dry as smooth as writing paper.

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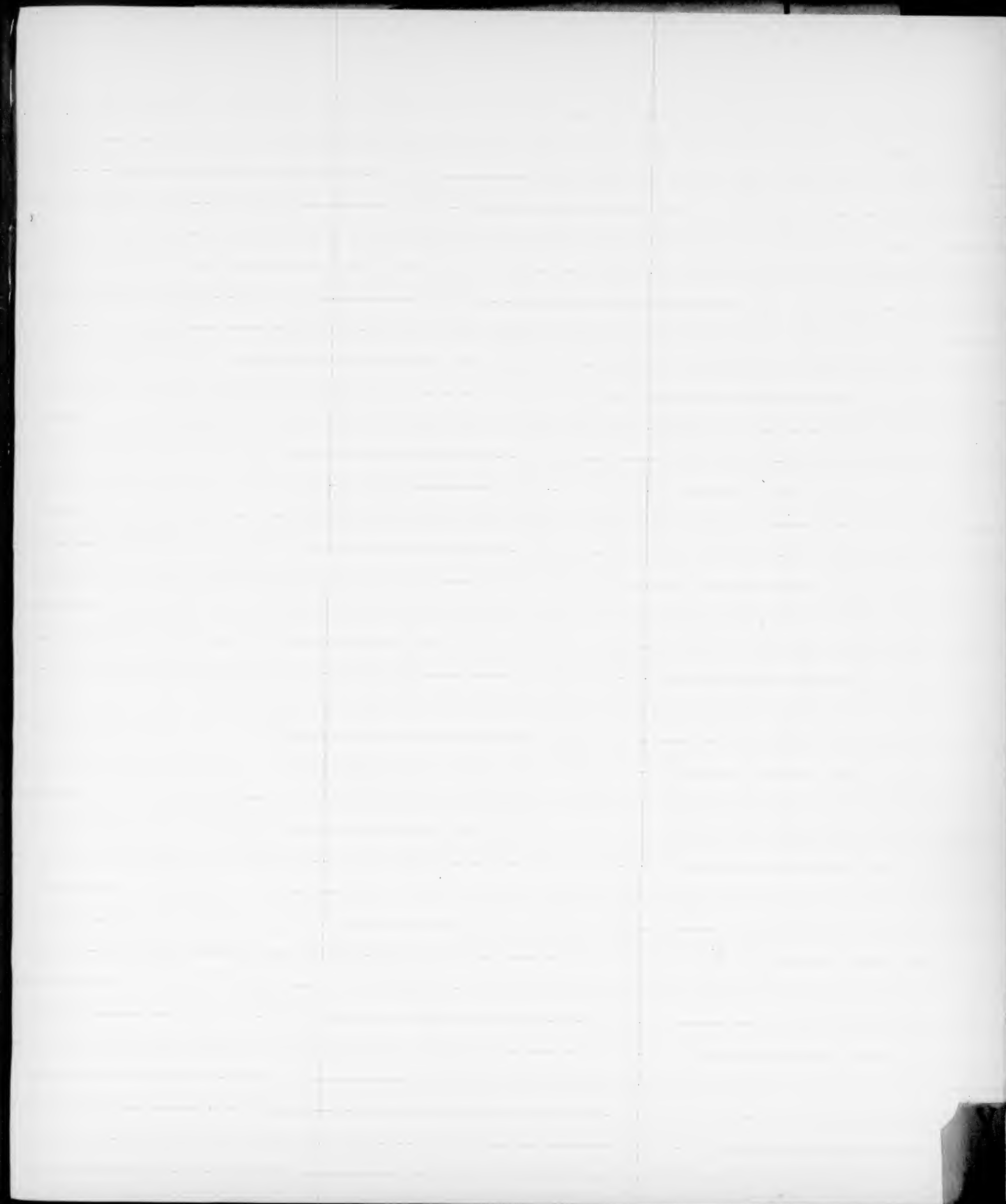
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Washington, D. C.,

January 13, 1900.

J. Manz Engraving Co.

Dear Sirs:

Lettered proofs of the 5 Geological plates (XXII-XXVI) have at length arrived, and I am returning the same herewith.

The only corrections are in the use of large caps. where small caps. should be employed.

As soon as final proofs, on good paper, of plates XIV-XXI are received I will return or wire OK for printing.

The plates herewith enclosed (XXII-XXVI) are to be printed on same paper as plates XIV-XXI.

The edition of plates XIV-XXI is 1100 copies.

The edition of plates XXII-XXVI is 1300 copies.

All plates to be shipped by express addressed:

Washington Academy of Sciences,

Care New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

## WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

To the Board of Managers :

At a meeting of the Publication Committee held February 26, 1900, two short papers by Gerrit S. Miller, recommended by the Biological Society, were accepted for publication. The titles of these papers are:--

The Bats of the genus Monophyllus

A New Shrew from Eastern Turkestan.

Your Committee recommends that the number of copies of Vol. II of the Proceedings be 1200, an increase of 200 over Vol. I

Your Committee requests that an allotment of \$1500. be placed at the disposal of the Committee for the publication expenses of Vol. II of the Proceedings.

Respectfully

*C. Hart Merriam*

Chairman.



Washington, D. C., February 28, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Kershey,  
New Era Printing Company.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washington Academy of Sciences held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to print twelve hundred instead of one thousand copies of volume II. It has been decided also to reprint the price-list of publications on the rear cover of each succeeding brochure, as was done in the case of the terminal brochure recently received.

A good deal of impatience is shown with respect to the delay in receiving the completed volume of Proceedings. We now have one hundred non-resident members, each of whom is to receive a copy. I will send you the address list of this class as soon as you are ready. I do not send it in advance because additions are constantly being made to it.

I am anxiously awaiting your reply to my last letter to know whether or not you will be able to handle our material with sufficient promptness. If you are able to do this, as I hope, you will have to make a slight modification of the contract to adapt it to the increased number of copies.

The wrappers in which the last brochures were mailed were altogether too thin. Many copies sent to members here in

A.H.H. - 2.

Washington arrived with wrappers torn half off and the copies badly damaged. I fear that many of those sent to a distance have been completely lost. It will be necessary to use stronger paper. I had no complaints last year.

As to the half-tones, we shall be very glad to have you print them if you are able to secure a paper that will give good results. We can have the electros made by the best firm in the country. I suppose Wright, of New York, is the best. Possibly you know one equally good.

Respectfully,

*E. Hart Merriam*

*Yours of yesterday just recd. I am delighted to know that proof will come tomorrow. I mailed you today 2 additional brochures, to be issued under one outside cover (bearing both titles), but each beginning in the usual way, with Academy heading.*

*I am instructed by the Academy to have the type trimmed. Please show off as little as possible.*

*Chas*



Washington, D. C., February 28, 1900

Hon. W. T. Harris,  
Commissioner of Education.

Dear Sir:

Your letter to Dr. Frank Baker, respecting the address to which you wish the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences sent, has been forwarded to me, and I will send the correction to our publishers at once, so that your copy will be sent to your house as requested.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Editor.

Washington, D. C., February 28, 1900.

Mr. C. William Beebe,  
33 West 134th street,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 21st inst. reached me yesterday, and the three lantern slides came to-day, for which I am greatly obliged. No bill accompanied them, so I enclose herewith \$1.50, which I assume to be about what they cost. I am sure they will be appreciated by our audience, and I thank you for your courtesy and trouble in permitting me to lay your results before our Academy. I wish to thank you also for the Zapus photograph. If you will send on the specimen we can doubtless give you its correct name and will return the specimen promptly. It would be unsafe to hazard an opinion from the photograph alone good as it is.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Feb. 28, 1900

My dear Mrs. Higginson:

Your letter and mine evidently crossed.

It is exceedingly kind of Mr. Higginson to give us a thousand dollars (\$1000) for our publication fund, and his wishes in regard to not having the matter made public will of course be respected. ✓

At the same time I should be glad if he will consent to our placing his name on our list of Patrons, which at present contains only one name that of Mrs. Gardiner S. Hubbard who gave us \$1000 last year.

It would be a great favor to me if Mr. Higginson will send the money to Bernard R. Green, Treasurer Wash. Acad. Sci., Library of Congress Building, Washington, D.C., accompanied by the request that the money be expended in the publication of papers on Systematic Zoology, in affore of C. Hart Merriam.

I cannot reply to your questions about what your son has accomplished until after he returns and



sends us the specimens. I am a little recently  
 received from him I am glad to see that he  
 has secured some good things and life stories will  
 turn up in the collection. I will answer  
 his question about the time of his return.

Mr. Higginson's contribution to the Academy's pub-  
 lication fund is a great blessing to me, as it  
 will enable me as editor to accept and print  
 some important papers which otherwise would  
 have to be rejected for lack of funds.

With kindest regards to you both

Very truly yours  
 W. H. H. Higginson

W. H. H. Higginson  
 Boston

Washington  
 March 5, 1900

W. H. H. Higginson Esq.  
 New York City  
 Dear Sir:

I return herewith paper review  
 of 2<sup>d</sup> edition (H. 13-50) of Vol. II  
 Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., and  
 trust it will find print and  
 mail it (along with the 1<sup>st</sup> edition)  
 of the whole family.

Please take account of  
 several matters in which Vol. II  
 differs from Vol. I:

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2. Edition of concord brochures  
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L. - 41  
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Washington  
March 7, 1900

Mr. Whitman - Care  
Chaimen - Penn. - Friends  
Wash. Acad. Science.

一、

Being so interrupted & have  
 been unable for me to get  
 at the accounts until just now.  
 However, as told you yesterday  
 the British have not yet sent  
 in their bills for Vol. I, & it  
 is impossible to find exact  
 figures. See how it stands  
 amongst the books & it is  
 not possible to get the  
 exact figures for the last three  
 as I happen to have for  
 the volume.

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| Printing                              | Vol. I of the binding | 600 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| including today                       |                       | 27  |
| cover                                 |                       | 32  |
| Waffers & mailing boxes               |                       | 6   |
| Binding in 13 plates                  |                       | 12  |
| Date: 4 microtype                     |                       | 350 |
| Waffers & line                        |                       | 100 |
| Costs from printing office (not paid) |                       |     |
| 20% of cost of printing (not paid)    |                       |     |
| Expenses of editors office for Vol. I |                       |     |
| (printing, plates, postage, etc.)     |                       |     |



March 8, 1900.

Prof. Simon H. Gage  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Professor Gage:

Your package of photographs and slides arrived just in time, and were much appreciated. I am returning the same to you by express (prepaid) today, and desire to thank you most heartily for your courtesy in the matter.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., March 11, 1900.

Mr. Whitman Cross,

Chairman Committee on Finance,

Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dear Mr. Cross:

In compliance with your request for further information respecting the outlook and necessities of the Committee on Publication during the current year, I beg to say that it is impossible so early in the season to give an exact estimate as to the quantity of manuscript likely to come in during the year or of the number and character of the illustrations likely to require reproduction. Judging from the papers already in sight, and allowing a margin for others that are sure to come in from time to time during the year, there can be no question whatever that we shall be offered for publication at least double the quantity of material published in Volume I. The estimated cost of Volume I, as stated in my last letter, is in the neighborhood of \$1200.00, and it should be borne in mind that this volume contained about a dozen half-tone plates, a cheap and unsatisfactory method of illustration which we do not intend to use in the future. These plates, reproduced by heliotype or other gelatine process would have cost at least \$1600, so that the cost of the volume would have been more than \$2000. In order to publish and properly illustrate a reasonable percentage of the papers likely to be offered for Volume II the Publication Committee should expend not less than \$3000. Inasmuch, however,

V.C.... 2.

as the condition of our treasury does not encourage us to believe that we can have anything like this sum, we have cut down our request for an allotment to \$1500, fully realizing that this sum will be utterly inadequate for our needs. It should be remembered, in this connection, that the Academy has already committed itself to a non-resident membership, and that the only way in which it can serve this class of members-- a class from which it receives an important revenue-- is by sending them in return an equivalent in publication, and in offering a medium in which their own papers may be published.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Merriam*

Editor.



1919 Sixteenth Street  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Cross:

L-51  
N-59

In reply to your letter of the 15th inst. I can only say that if the state of the Treasury of the Washington Academy is so low that an allotment of \$1500 cannot be made for the publication of Vol.II of the Proceedings, the Committee will try to do the best it can with a smaller sum. We can go ahead and print till the money gives out and then quit; I don't see any other way.

But in this connection it should not be forgotten that we are under obligations to our Non-resident members, who furnish an important part of our revenue; and to Mr Harriman, who is now having made a considerable number of expensive illustrations.

Very truly yours,

Mr Whitman Cross,  
Chairman, Comm. on Finance.

*C. B. Harriman*  
Chairman, Comm. on Publication.







Washington  
April 9, 1900.

Mrs. Bernard R. Green  
Treas., Wash. Acad. Sci.

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My dear Mrs. Green:

By this mail I am forwarding to Mrs. Green, chairman of  
Science Comm., the printers bill for completing the publication  
and distribution of Vol. I of the Proceedings. It amounts  
to \$633.02. This amt. includes the authors' share,  
aggregating \$36.14, which should be deducted from the amt  
charged against the publication fund (i.e., it will be repaid  
at once by the authors), leaving \$596.88 to be charged.

Will you kindly send bills to authors for  
separates, as follows:

- 1) John M. Coulter + J. N. Rose - Unpublished of Mexico  
100 separates with cover + 11 plates \$6.00  
(bill to go to Dr. J. N. Rose, U.S. National Museum)

---

- 2) Carroll D. Wright - Economic Development of C.  
100 separates with cover \$2.46

---

- 3) Mary E. Davis - Political Development of C.  
100 separates with cover \$2.25

10000



- 4) A.R. Sheppard - Coming of White Man & Founding of Nat. Capital  
100 separates with covers \$2.75
- 5) Lester F. Ward - Fossil Cyadon Trunk  
100 separates with covers + 8 plates \$7.50
- 6) Charles S. Walcott - Lower Cambrian Terrane  
500 separates with covers & 5 plates \$17.06

You will observe that in the case of two of the papers - those by Coulter & Rose, and Ward - the charge is somewhat in excess of the printers charge. This is to cover cost of certain plates not printed by our printers but paid for outside & previously, and amounts in all to \$2.25.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam

Chairman Comm. on Publication.

Washington  
April 9, 1901.

Dr. Frank Baker  
Lex. Mech. Acad. Sci.

Dear Dr. Baker

The printers have just sent me bill, amounting to \$24.60, for the circular letter, 8 pp circular, envelopes & printed for your office, and I hand you the same herewith. If correct please OK & forward to Cross.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam







Washington  
May 1900  
April 28, 1900.

Dr. Cyrus Adler

Librarian, Smithsonian Institution.

My dear Doctor Adler:

In compliance with your request, the board of managers of the Washington Academy of Sciences at its last meeting authorized the committee on publication to place the Museum library on its exchange list. I shall take pleasure therefore in sending you in a few days Volume I of the Proceedings and the papers of Volume II thus far issued, and shall have the Museum placed on our regular mailing list so that subsequent brochures will be mailed to the Museum as issued. In return we should be glad to receive the publications of the Museum, preferably in bound volumes at the end of the year. We can furnish the Academy's Proceedings in bound volumes or in separate brochures as you prefer. ✓

Respectfully,

*E. A. Mearns*  
Editor.



Washington -  
July 7, 1900

Mr. C. C. Delaney 11, 21 year  
2nd Helio type co.

My dear Sir:

By this mail I am sending you six plates (4 plates  
of photographs for heliotype, and 2 extra being for a line of  
photography on a zinc strip). I want to have all printed  
as soon as possible & thought you would do the best  
for us at a figure we can afford to pay. These and  
our estimate of cost for an edition of 1000 copies, you  
to furnish paper. Of course you know that  
we want very clear paper, not sized or coated.

All are to be returned to fall within 74x74 in.  
They are for the recording of the Washington Academy of  
Sciences of our own collection.

The reference figures (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z) will have to be made over  
on a separate sheet. The lettering consists of Line. Wash. Acad. Sci. Vol. II  
as a running heading at top (left side) & Plate (right side) &  
perhaps a line of legend below.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam



Washington  
May 12, 1900

C. B. Cookman Esq. Sec.  
The Heliotype Printing Co.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> inst.  
quoting \$162.00 as your price for  
reproducing 4 photograph plates  
+ 2 line drawings amazes me.  
If you cannot do the work  
considerably lower than that  
you may return the originals  
at once.

This price does not tally at all  
with what you told me when  
you were here last, and offers  
to be about double what you  
are charging others for heliotype work.

Respectfully,  
C. M. Thuermer

Washington  
May 12, 1900

My dear Sir:

By an unlucky accident your  
letter of April 19 got buried and  
has only just come to light.  
I beg your pardon for the delay  
and hasten to send you the  
pages containing the missing  
pages (111-126).

I am grieved to learn that  
some of your brochures of the  
Academy's Proceedings have been  
damaged in the mails. I hope  
this relates to a single mailing  
which was sent out in three  
envelopes. Before and since  
we have had good heavy weather  
which should protect the papers.  
If you have trouble in future please  
let me know. Very truly,  
C. M. Thuermer



Washington, D.C.  
May 12, 1900.  
May 18, 1900.

Dear Mr. Green:

Thanks for your enclosure respecting publication matters.

I am just informed by the 'New Era' people that the separates of two articles by Gerritt S. Miller, comprising pages 31-40 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, were sent to you with the regular edition of these brochures. There should be 100 copies uncovered. Will you kindly have them looked up and sent to Gerritt S. Miller, U. S. National Museum, and greatly oblige?

Very truly yours,

Mr. Bernard R. Green

Library of Congress Building.

L-56  
7-86



Washington, D.C.  
May 19, 1900.

The Heliotype Lithing Co.

211 Tremont St., Boston.

Dear Sirs:

I accept your bid of the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. for  
reproducing six plates, in an edition of 1500 copies,  
each, on good unglazed registered paper, for \$12.25, provided  
you deliver the same on or before June 1<sup>st</sup> prox. ✓  
The six plates, referred to are those of *Heterotis*,  
which I sent you a short time ago, for the  
Washington Academy of Sciences. 7-72

In the plate showing 2 views of a hatchet-shaped  
specimen the shadows are very dark and might  
be omitted.

If the proofs are ready before June 1<sup>st</sup> please send  
to me at Ogden Hall, Linn, Co., New York; after June 1,  
to my regular address here, 1919-16 St.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam.



May 19, 1900

Mr. A. H. Mearns  
New York City

My dear Sir:

On receipt of yours of the 17<sup>th</sup> I  
went at once to Mr. Green for the  
separates of Audubon's papers. I had  
as the first - & I hope it will be the  
last - time author's separates have  
gone to Green. They have been  
always sent either to the author  
direct, or to me.

Respectfully,

J. Hart Mearns

P.S.

Expect to send you tomorrow a lot  
of me for Wash. Acad. &c.

L-47  
N-70



I find your reports were sent by mistake to our Treasurer, R. D. Lane.  
I have written him to send to you at once. Very sorry for the delay.

1919-1664, Washington

May 26, 1900.

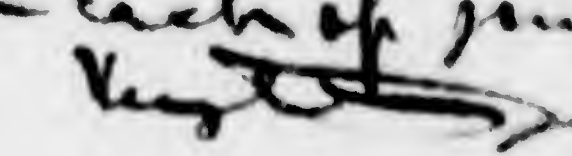
Am sending also 1st page of the abstract paper with periodical suggestions.  
The figures I have sent away for reproduction - as

Dear Willard:

And if your recent loss on cactus spines,  
I am returning to you herewith with the request  
that in place of the footnote, which none of us like,  
you add a few lines to the introductory paragraph -  
to the effect that the papers are based primarily  
on material in the U.S. National Museum - and  
where published by permission of the Secretary of the  
 Smithsonian.

Another suggestion: can you not combine  
both of these papers under one general title, as  
Squirrels of mammals, the *Neotoma* and some others  
and use the present title as subtitle 1 & 2?

This would have several advantages, from the standpoint  
of the Committee on Publications, not the least of which  
is that it would reduce by 1 the number of mammal  
papers, for as you observe the Boarding, also running  
to mammals - which is all right for us, but there are  
those who don't like it.

Enclose some blanks for transmitting papers. Kindly  
fill out one for each of your papers & return.  
Sincerely,  
S. S. Willard, Jr.  E. Hart Merriam



Washington  
May 22, 1900.

A.H. Murray Esq

New York City:

My dear Sir:

I am sending you herewith by  
express one of 4 papers, 3 by S.S. Miller Jr., the  
fourth by Merrill & Stokes. They are for the  
Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.

Please send proof at your convenience.

My address from now to May 29 will be  
Lyons Falls, Lewis Co. New York; after May 29 here  
as usual.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

May 22, 1900. A.H.M.

Gatchel & Manning

33 South Sixth Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

By this mail I am sending you an outline map and six drawings  
to be reproduced as blocked. The map is to be reduced to 4 inches  
in length, the drawings to be reduced one third. Please send me  
proofs and electros at your convenience.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam



Washington  
May 22, 1900.

D.H. Murray Esq  
New York City:  
My dear Sir:

I am sending you herewith by  
express one of 4 papers, 3 by S.S. Miller Jr., the  
fourth by Merrill & Stokes. They are for the  
Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.

Please send proof of your committee.  
My address from now to May 29 will be  
Lyons Falls, Lewis Co. New York; after May 29 here  
as usual.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

May 22, 1900. D.H.M.

Gatchel & Manning

33 South Sixth Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

By this mail I am sending you an outline map and six drawings  
to be reproduced as blocked. The map is to be reduced to 4 inches  
in length, the drawings to be reduced one third. Please send me  
proofs and electros at your convenience.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam



June 6, 1900.

The Heliotype Co.

211 Tremont Street

Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sirs:

No proofs have been received of the six plates sent you about  
a month ago. What has become of them?

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*L-67  
N-81

June 6, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Hershey

New Era Printing Co.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

No proof has reached me of the manuscripts sent you about May

22. Can you not send proof at once?

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart*f-70  
n-83



June 8, 1900:

Dr. George P. Merrill  
U. S. National Museum.

Dear Doctor Merrill:

✓  
N-78  
Your paper on meteorites was sent to the printer a long time ago, and the six plates were given to the Heliotype Company in the hope of securing the best possible reproductions. The Heliotype Company agreed to furnish the edition on or before June 10, but thus far no proofs have been received. On my return from northern New York a day or two ago I wrote both the Heliotype Company and the printer, hurrying them up, and hope to be able to send you proofs of both text and plates at an early date.

Regretting the delay, I remain

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

June 8, 1900:

Prof. C. H. Gilbert  
Stanford University, California.

Dear Doctor Gilbert:

✓  
N-75  
Your letter announcing the sending of your manuscript on Brazilian fishes reached me some time ago and the manuscript came to hand day before yesterday. I am very glad to receive it and will take it in hand at once. *the illustrations are fine*

The publications of the Academy will be sent you shortly, including a copy of volume 1 complete.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



June 9, 1900.

Dr. F. W. True

Executive Curator

U. S. National Museum.

Dear Doctor True:

Your letter of the 5th inst. transmitting a set of the publications of the National Museum for the Library of the Washington Academy of Sciences in exchange for the Proceedings of the Academy, is at hand. I wish to thank you on behalf of the Academy for your liberality in the matter and take pleasure in sending you herewith a set of separates of the papers thus far published in the Academy's Proceedings, and also a bound copy of volume I. I have also placed the Museum on the Academy's mailing list so that future brochures will be sent to the Museum promptly as issued.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Editor.



June 10, 1900

My dear Dr. Lilburt:

Two or three other fishes on  
the collections made in  
Brazil by A.W. Searcy of Dr.  
Kramer's party bear uniform  
titles as follows:

List of — — collected on  
the coast of Brazil in 1899  
by the Agassiz Expedition.

As your paper on Fishes  
belongs to the same series I  
thought you might not  
object to having its title con-  
form to the others. Please  
drop me a line to let me know.

Yours truly,  
C. Hart Merriam

L-75  
N-85

June 11, 1900:

L-74  
H-96

Dr. George P. Merrill

U. S. National Museum.

Dear Doctor Merrill:

I am sending you herewith by bearer the originals and proofs of the illustrations for your paper on meteorites. Will you kindly let me know if the reproductions are satisfactory? If not, make such corrections as you find necessary.

If any of them are satisfactory so that the originals need not go back to the Helotype Company, you may retain the originals if you will kindly transfer the figure numbers to the proofs so that they may be lettered correctly. In the original of Plate I the top figure is the only one lettered. Should not all of these figures be numbered?

Very truly yours,

*W. H. Murray*



Gatchel and Manning  
33 South Sixth St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

The electros sent me a few days ago came to hand duly and are satisfactory, for which I am obliged. I am sending you by this mail four additional drawings mounted on one board, which please reduce as indicated and block separately in four blocks and send me at your convenience, together with the bill for these and the last batch.

Respectfully,

ally,  
C. Hart (signature)

*C. Hart*

June 11, 1900.

June 11, 1900:

A. B. Heen & Co.  
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

By this mail I am sending you 3 pen drawing plates and shall be glad if you will inform me at what price you can supply an edition of 1200 copies each of these 3 plates, including paper. The outside size of the plate is 7x10 inches, the type bed about 4x7. In the case of the fish plates, I have not pasted the drawings together, but have numbered them in the order in which they should occur from top to bottom of the plate, No. 1 being at the top. They should cross the page and each drawing should be reduced in length to 125 mm. or  $4\frac{7}{8}$  inches.)

Respectfully,

truly,  
C. Hart Newman

Perhaps this will make the plate too long. We can sketch  
the size of type bed in that one plate to say  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  or even in.  
No. 344 can be transferred if desired. Perhaps the length  
will require reducing the breadth to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.



June 12, 1900:

The Halotype Printing Co.

211 Tremont St.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

Proofs and originals of the six plates you are reproducing for us came yesterday. In the case of Plate I you made an error of an inch in the size of the reproduction. The plate now measures  $8\frac{1}{2}$  instead of  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . It might possibly be stretched to  $7\frac{3}{4}$ , but will not bear more than this. One trouble is you have increased instead of diminished the distance between figures 2 and 3 on this plate. The bottom figure (Fig. 2) could be elevated at least a quarter of an inch, possibly a little more. All of the plates need lettering. The proofs are returned to you herewith together with the original of Plate I, which will have to be made smaller.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam.

I enclose a letter from Dr. Merrill for whose article these plates are intended.

Please send revised proof with lettering in the kind of paper you intend using for the edition. The running headline should be similar to enclosed sample - at all events not longer.



Washington  
June 14, 1900.

A. H. Allen & Co.

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Yours proposal of the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. to furnish  
an edition of 1200 copies each of the above photo-  
lithograph plates, the drawing for which was sent you  
on the 11<sup>th</sup> inst., is accepted, it being understood  
that this price includes setting.

Very truly,  
Yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Director, U. S. Nat. Acad. Sci.  
1919-1920.

L-80  
N-74

June 19, 1906

A.H. Crosby Esq. 1414 1st St. W. Wash. D.C.

I am returning herewith proof  
of the chemical literature which  
I have + which I have + of  
the collection are result of  
not following copy, as per  
proofs were properly used  
in copy.

I have only proof book  
of any of the papers sent you  
in May 22. Can you not  
bring up the proof + let me  
have the whole batch soon!

I have a lot more papers  
waiting - fully double the quantity  
of matter you desired - and am  
anxious to get rid of it. I feel  
for the collection for the same.

L-73  
N-91



June 22, 1914

Mr. Wright, Chicago.

Dear Sir:

What has become of the  
 review proof of *Historical Data*  
 I-II. Pres. Wash. Acad. Sci?

L-81

N-92

Our contract calls for the  
 delivery of the edition not later  
 than June 10. It is now  
 12 days over time & review proofs  
 have not reached me.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam.



June 23, 1900.

Dear Doctor Gilbert:

Your letter of the 15th inst., returning blank forms for transmitting manuscript is received, but I have not had any reply to my inquiry as to the title of your article. It seems to me it would be better if this series of articles could bear the names of both Agassiz and Branner, as the Branner-Agassiz expedition or the Agassiz-Branner expedition, but I do not know how Dr. Branner feels about this.

I regret very much that you did not write me earlier about the reduction of your figures. As nothing whatever was said on this subject in the original manuscript or in the letter transmitting this manuscript, and as I did not feel competent to make the decision, I took the drawings to Professor Evermann and asked his advice. He said they should all go on one plate; that this would give them the proper degree of ~~reproduction~~ <sup>reduction</sup>. Thereupon I immediately sent them to the lithographer with the request that the four be placed crosswise on a single 7 x 10 plate, making each individual drawing measure about 4 7-8 inches. I hope this will not be too small.

If you do not receive the Proceedings of the Washington Academy within a week from date of receipt of this letter, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. C. H. Gilbert,

Stanford University, Calif.

June 23, 1900.

Bernard R. Green, Esq.,

Treas., Washington Academy of Sciences,

Library of Congress Bldg., Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed are three bills relating to the work of the Editor's office, which I shall be obliged if you will kindly pay. You will observe that Mr. Wood receipted his bill; he has not been paid. He is the husband of Beatrice D. Wood, and his address is consequently 1201 Princeton street.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers the Editor was authorized to exchange with members bound copies of the Proceedings for complete, clean sets of brochures, at cost of binding and delivery. I have already had several requests for bound copies on this basis, and shall be obliged if you will send ten copies to my office at the Department of Agriculture.

Please send a copy of Vol. I of the Proceedings to Prof. Charles H. Gilbert, Stanford University, Calif. Mr. Gilbert sent in his dues after the volumes were distributed to non-resident members, and therefore did not receive his.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

3 enclosures.



June 28, 1900.

C. L. Wright & Co.  
132 West 14th St.  
New York City.

✓  
N-93

Dear Sirs:

At last I am sending you three photographs for halftone reproduction on permanent paper. I shall be glad if you will let me know whether you can get satisfactory results from these photographs in halftone on the waterproof paper of which you submitted a sample some time ago, and if so at what price you will supply an edition of 1300 copies of each plate with lettering, and at what price without lettering; and how promptly you can do the work.

Respectfully,

*e. mat harrison*

*The size of plate outside is 7 x 10 inches.  
The photographs may be reproduced  
exactly natural size - can*

L-79  
N-95  
June 28, 1900.

Gatchel &amp; Manning

33 South Sixth St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

By this mail I am sending you five line drawings for reproduction by photoengraving. The reduction is marked on each. Please send me proofs and electros at your convenience.

Respectfully,

C. M. Manning

The copy of plate attached is for the  
reduction of the original drawing  
and is not to be used for the  
original drawing.



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 28, 1900.

L-69  
N-155

Dear Miller:

I brought your Liberian paper home, and have just discovered your note asking me to return it at once, as you expect to start for Peterboro Saturday. It is now too late to get it to you this afternoon (it is five o'clock), but I will send it over first thing in the morning. I think we can manage it all right.

Please note that in the case of one of the cards of skull drawings you have not marked for 'reduction,' or 'blocking.' The blocking, however, seems so evidently ~~the intention~~ that I have indicated it lightly in blue pencil. I suppose I may send all of the other proof, as received, to Peterboro.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.,

U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 28, 1900.

My dear Dr. Branner:

Very many thanks for your paper and illustrations on Brazilian geology. . I have sent the illustrations to the photo-engravers and shall hope to submit proofs to you at an early date.

It seems to me we ought to have some uniformity in the titles of these articles on your Brazilian work. In the case of Miss Rathbun's paper the title bears the running heading, "The Agassiz Expedition." Would it not be better to have all four of the papers bear the general title, "Results of the Branner-Agassiz Expedition to Brazil," followed in each case by the proper sub-title? In the case of our Alaska papers we have adopted the general title, "Papers from the Harriman Alaska Expedition."

I have entered 100 separates for you. Is this number sufficient? I shall be obliged if you will kindly fill out and return the accompanying blank. The cost of separates you will find on the back side of this blank.

I am very glad to get this paper for our Academy's proceedings. With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Merriam*

Dr. J. S. Branner,

Harrison, Boone Co., Ark.



June 29, 1900. *R-83*  
*N-102*

Mr. A. H. Hershey  
New Era Printing Co.  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I have returned to you by mail this morning proofs of the Merrill and Stokes 'Meteorite' article, and Miller's 'Squirrel' article, and have also sent you by express two additional papers, a short one and a long one which I trust you will be able to put in type at once. *Seven electric bulbs going to the big paper are in the package.*

Your delay in setting up Miller's paper on the 'Giant Squirrels' has resulted in its partial anticipation by a paper just published by an English naturalist, causing Miller the loss of one species and necessitating numerous changes in the manuscript. Cases of this kind are very hard on me, as I have tried to make a special point of promptness. Of late we have been the subject of all sorts of ridicule on account of the impossibility of getting the papers out promptly, which is a great injury to the Academy.

I have in hand a brief additional paper which I shall send on as soon as you get a little farther ahead with the composition of those already in your hands. Please send revises of the 'Meteorite' and 'Squirrel' papers at your early convenience.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

June 29, 1900

L-84  
N-101

The Heliotype Printing Co.

211 Tremont St.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

The proofs of the meteorite plates reached me yesterday, but by a curious oversight you neglected to return the originals. Please send them with the revised proofs. The author of these illustrations, Dr. George P. Merrill, is out of town, but the plates seem to me reasonably satisfactory. However, I do not like the type you have used for the numerals inserted on these plates. It is too long and too fancy. A perfectly plain numeral about half or three-quarters the size of the one you have used will look very much better. The legend for these plates is indicated on the proofs which are returned herewith. Please let me have revisions at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 30, 1900.

Charles L. Wright &amp; Co.,

134 West 14th st., New York.

Dear Sirs:

I am obliged for your letter of the 29th inst., and shall be glad to have you furnish the half-tone plates under discussion, on water-proof paper at the price you quote, namely, \$46.50 without the lettering. Our printer has better add the lettering in order that it may conform to that of other plates in the volume.

Please submit proofs as early as practicable.

I want to say in this connection that I am by no means satisfied with the water-proof paper, because, while not affected by moisture, it is a poor paper, which is something we aim to avoid. The other sample submitted by you, however, did not take the half-tone well and was moreover a very poor paper, easily torn. We have still to find a good half-tone paper which is not coated. Of course these remarks are not intended to affect the present order, for which the water-proof paper was accepted.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam.

Is the water-proof paper the same as the 'Armstrong' brand?

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 30, 1900.

A. Hoen &amp; Co.,

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

How long before you can send us proofs of the plates you have in hand for me?

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam.



L-88  
N-114

July 2, 1900.

Gatchel &amp; Manning

33 South Sixth St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

The last cuts you sent us were not cleaned out deep enough and in printing on ordinary paper show defects even on your own proofs. Ink spots appear around the object figured, and you submitted proofs on a highly surfaced glazed paper while we print on unsized paper. I enclose herewith two samples of paper and shall be glad if you will kindly return them with some of the cuts you are now making printed on them so that I can be sure of the result before sending the cuts to the printer.

Respectfully,

C. M. Manning.



L-78  
H-

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
July 5, 1900.

Dear Doctor Merrill:

In compliance with your request, I am sending you herewith a copy of the page proof of your meteorite article, along with a set of the illustrations. This copy of page proof is a duplicate of the one you had before, and not the page revise, so do not be surprised if you strike several uncorrected errors.

Please let me have this back as soon as possible, as the printers are anxious to go to press.

Very truly yours,

C. K. Merriam

Dr. George P. Merrill,  
Orono, Maine.

Enclosure.

July 7, 1900.

Prof. William Trelease  
Missouri Botanical Garden  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Professor Trelease:

It was a great disappointment to me not to see you in New York during the meeting of the A. A. A. S. I visited the botanical room three times during the two days I was in New York but failed to connect with you.

It is pleasant to know that one of the botanical papers of the Harriman Expedition is ready for publication. If you send it to me immediately, I think I can get it out before I leave for California.

I have now in hand two papers of Ritter's and several other zoological papers including Coe's elaborate monograph on 'Nemerteanus' with colored plates. What has become of your own report and of Saunders'? Several months ago I was encouraged to hope that Saunders' manuscript and illustrations would reach me in a short time, but nothing has been heard from either of you since.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Merriam*



July 8, 1908

A. Haen & Co.  
BaltimoreL-94  
N-89

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> inst. is accompanying  
proof sent. The proofs & originals  
are returned herewith with corrections marked  
at bottom of each plate please fit to the book.  
The plates are by no means so sharp as  
I had expected.

Don't forget the lettering & dotted lines  
in the histological drawings. Make the  
letters & figures simple plain & distinct.

Please keep originals clean.

I am enclosing 2 additional histological  
plates with please make at your early  
convenience.

Am enclosing herewith  
headline of Pt. II for sample of lettering.

These let me have reviews as soon as  
possible. Resp. - A. Hart Newman



July 1888

Wash. D.C.

San. des.

In writing you this morning I omitted to mention the eggs to go at the bottom of the water jar - one making for the Wash. and - dir. - I believe the - number.

Best -  
C. Hart - Wash.

Legends for bottom lines of  
the Wash. D.C. L. 1. 10. II

State III *Horvina* maculosa

State II *Euche* from Brazil

State III *Dorcad* - *Stenopel* *crustacea* from - Brazil

State III *Pycnophila* *helianthoides*

L-98  
H-115



001

L-85  
N-126

July 9, 1900.

Dear Doctor Gilbert:

Thanks for your letter of the 2d inst., received today.

I am glad you approve of 'The Branner-Agassiz Expedition' as a running title for the four or five articles.

By this mail I am sending you first proof of your fish plate, and regret exceedingly that I did not know before it was too late that you wished the fishes run lengthwise of the plate. In case of any future papers you may send us I shall of course try to meet your wishes in the matter--as I would have done in the present instance, had I known.

Very truly yours,

*A. S. Mearns*

Prof. C. H. Gilbert,

Stanford University, Calif.

*I have sent your original letter to the lithographer with a few corrections & will return to you as soon as ready, with some proofs - etc.*



July 10, 1900.

*L-92  
N-108*  
The Heliotype Printing Co.,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

It is a month today since the expiration of the date on which you promised to furnish an edition of the six meteorite plates now in your hands, and I have not yet received final revised proofs. You are putting us to enormous inconvenience, holding back more than 200 pages of matter which cannot be struck off until this meteorite article is published. As you probably know, the actual date of publication (by which I mean date of mailing) is printed on the front page of each of our brochures. For this reason we cannot print the meteorite article until we have the plates, for there would be danger of giving it an impossible date, necessitating reprinting of the first signature, as was the case on a former occasion when you greatly exceeded your time allowance in furnishing the plates.

Unless you can do much better than this in the future we shall be obliged to have our illustrations made elsewhere.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 10, 1900.

*L-91  
N-104*  
Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find the mailing list of the Washington Academy of Sciences, corrected to date. Please observe that a number of names have been stricken off. To this list should be added the following:

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Maj. W. H. Bixby, U. S. A.,      | U. S. Engineer's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| Maj. Stanhope E. Blunt, U.S.A.,  | Rock Island Arsenal, Ills.                 |
| Prof. W. W. Campbell, - - -      | Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Calif.     |
| " C. H. Gilbert, - - - - -       | Stanford University, Calif.                |
| Edward M. Hartwell, - - - - -    | 5 Brimmer st., Boston, Mass.               |
| Maj. Jas. M. Ingalls, U.S.A.,    | Care of War Dept., Washington, D.C.        |
| Library, U.S. National Museum,   | Washington, D. C.                          |
| Brig. Gen. Wm. Ludlow, U.S.A.,   | Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C.        |
| Lt. Col. C. W. Raymond, U.S.A.,  | Philadelphia, Pa.                          |
| Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury, - - - | University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.       |
| " John B. Smith, - - - - -       | Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J.       |
| " Eugene A. Smith, - - - - -     | University, Ala.                           |
| " Burt G. Wilder, - - - - -      | Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.           |
| Dr. J. C. Wilson, - - - - -      | 1437 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.         |
| Prof. R. S. Woodward, - - - - -  | Columbia University, New York City.        |
| " Dean C. Worcester, - - - - -   | Manila, Philippine Islands.                |

I was grieved to learn from your recent letter that you have not enough 11-point type to set up any more of our matter until you liberate the articles already in type. Owing to the long delay in setting up these last, their authors had gone off on their summer vacations, which makes a most tedious as well as unfortunate delay in getting the proof back. I am hoping for its arrival, however, by every mail, and shall probably be able to send the rest of it to you in a day or two.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



July 11, 1900.

L-93  
N-107

Mr. C. L. Wright,  
132 W. 14th st., New York City.

Dear Sir:

What has become of the half-tone plates you are making for me?  
Thus far I have received no proofs.

Do you make ordinary zinc etchings or photo-engravings of line  
work, as well as half-tones?

Respectfully,

*C. L. Wright*

July 11, 1900.

L-102  
N-105

Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The delayed galley proof of Miller's article on red-backed mice  
arrived this morning, and I am sending it to you herewith. In the  
same package I am enclosing duplicate page proofs of Merrill's arti-  
cle on meteorites, along with the set of the plates belonging to this  
article. I am not sure whether all of the corrections noted were in-  
corporated in the proof previously sent. Please have it examined and  
see.

As you are not returning revised page proofs of either the Mer-  
rill or Miller articles, I assume you have ~~not~~ assumed the responsi-  
bility for making the corrections indicated. The six plates for the  
Merrill & Stokes article have not yet arrived, but are expected  
daily.

Respectfully,

*C. L. Wright*



WASHINGTON, D.C.,

July 12, 1900.

*L-104  
m-109*

Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you by express copy <sup>text</sup> and electros of text figures for four additional papers for the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences. All of these relate to the Branner-Agassiz expedition to Brazil. They are numbered from 1 to 4, in the following order: Rathbun, Richardson, Gilbert, Branner.

I enclose herewith a list of the papers now in your hands, with the sequence in which we wish them issued. I have also given a statement of the illustrations accompanying each and the number of separates desired by the authors. In the case of the five electros for the Branner article I have a little doubt as to how they will print on our paper, and wish you would strike off a set of prints at your early convenience on the paper you use for our Proceedings. If any of them fail and have to be made over there is no time to spare. I hope that with good ink and careful printing figure 7 will come out respectably, but if it does not I shall have a full page plate made of it, which will give an inch more in length, with a corresponding lightening of the foreground, which is now overcrowded.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

PROCEEDINGS WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, VOL. II.

| <u>Sequence of papers and illustrations.</u>   | <u>Separates.</u> |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Merrill & Stokes--Metacrites, pls. I-VI, pp. 41-68  | 300               |
| 2. Miller--Giant Squirrels Burmah, pp. 69-77   | 100               |
| 3. " 2 new squirrels from Tromp, pp. 79-81   | 100               |
| 4. " European Redback Mice, pp. 83-  | 100               |
| 5. Ritter--Harrimania Maculosa, pl. VII  | 200               |
| 6. Rathbun--Branner-Agassiz Expedition, Crustacea, pl. VIII  | 150               |
| 7. Richardson " " Isopods, figs. 1-4   | 100               |
| 8. Gilbert " " Fishes, pl. IX  | 150               |
| 9. Branner " " Geology, pls. X, XI, XII and Figs. 5-9  | 150               |
| 10. Miller--Mammals collected by Abbott, islands North China Sea, figs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 | 100               |

*I sent you papers 5 + 10 by Xpress as a trial  
ago, along with the electros for the 7 text figs  
for article 10.*



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 13, 1900.

Mr. C. L. Wright,  
132 W. 14th st., New York.

My dear Sir:

I have today received one proof each of the three half-tone plates you are making for us. These came by themselves, without the originals for comparison, and printed on a paper entirely different from the waterproof paper ordered.

I shall be obliged if you will send me at your earliest convenience the original photographs of these three plates, and duplicate proofs on the waterproof paper you intend to use for the edition.

Respectfully,

*C. M. Harrison*

July 14, 1900

*The Keystone Printing Co.*  
*Dr. Sir:*

*Materials fresh recd. today.*  
*They are all. Please print*  
*at once and ship address*  
*as follows:*

*New Era Printing Co.*  
*Lebanon Pa.*

*Respect and Sir.*

*You remember the edition*  
*is 1500 copies of 5 plates*

*Respect*  
*C. M. Harrison*

*L-101*  
*N-*



L-105  
N-112

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
July 14, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I have just heard from the Helio-type Co. to the effect that they will ship you the six plates for the Merrill and Stokes meteorite article early next week. To be absolutely safe you had better date this brochure Monday, July 23. ~~am~~ You will probably receive the plates in time to bind up the brochures and mail the edition on Saturday the 21st, so that they will reach members on the 23d, which will be the actual date of publication. I always like to do this when it is possible. You might also print and mail at the same time the two Miller brochures you have in page proof.

I have not yet received proof of the 'redback mice' article. Nor have I received the long looked-for bills for binding. By the way, if you will kindly give me the address of your binder in Philadelphia, I will send him my personal copy, in which he bound the plates bottom side up.

You have now had about a year to consider a proposition I made to you before going away last season, but concerning which I have not yet had your answer. My proposition was that you acknowledge the receipt of the manuscripts I send you for publication. You might do this on postal-cards at my expense, as it would save me much mental

2--A.H.H.

wear and tear: for I never know until I receive proof whether or not you received the copy, and as the interval is usually anywhere from one to three months, the strain is too prolonged for my weak nerves.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



July 16, 1900:

Mr. H. W. Lanier

Doubleday, Page &amp; Co.

New York City.

Dear Mr. Lanier:

By this mail I am sending you a sample of paper made by the American Writing Paper Company expressly for text containing line cuts. This is a cheap paper, only 7 cents a pound. I wish you would have a few proofs of our cuts struck off on it to see how they come out.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Hering*

Original Defective



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 16, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Thanks for yours of the 14th, just received, and for the page proof of the Merrill & Stokes and Miller articles, which came this morning and which I returned to you by the noon mail. As I wrote you Saturday about the plates, it is not necessary to repeat.

You now have in hand, I believe, about ten of our papers for the Washington Academy of Sciences. In addition to these, I have in my possession copy for a dozen or fifteen more papers. I expect to go to California about the end of the month, and am very anxious to get all of this matter into page proof before I leave, so that it may be printed and mailed as soon thereafter as possible. After I go to California I shall be inaccessible, as I am going into the mountains with a pack outfit and am likely to be away from post-offices from three to five weeks. So it is very important to get everything out of the way before I start.

Many thanks for the proofs sent. I think that these cuts when properly underlaid will come out fairly well, although our paper is not of course really adapted to this sort of work. They are pretty black now. Probably the cuts will have to be cleaned several times during the printing, to prevent the ink from filling in the narrow places.

2--A.H.H.

One of the cuts, the largest one (herewith enclosed) has a very bad foreground. The stippling, which should be very fine, is very large and coarse, and in many places the spots look as if they had run together. I wonder if you have any one who could whittle these dots down a little?

Very truly yours,

*A. H. Hershey*



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 17, 1900.

Gatchel & Manning,

33 South Sixth st.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

Replying to your letter of the 7th inst., which was followed in a few days by the engravings, I am glad to say that most of the latter came out better than on the first proofs. The large one, however, a print of which I herewith enclose, was, it seems to me, even worse than the first, inasmuch as the stippling in the foreground has been in some curious manner made into large blurred spots or splashes which look very badly indeed. There were more of these little dots in the original, but they were very small and fine and gave a very different appearance from the present prints.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Manning*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 17, 1900.

A. Hoen & Co.,

Lithographers,

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

What has become of the revise proofs of the photo-lithographs you are making for us? I am very anxious to get them as early as possible. My faith in their excellence is shown by the fact that I have sent you today by United States express 7 additional plates for reproduction by photo-lithograph. I believe each of these is marked for reduction. If not, it will save any error if you will bear in mind that the size of the type-bed of our plates is 4 1-4 by 7 inches. Anything falling within these dimensions is O.K.

Please let me have the proofs at your early convenience.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Manning*



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 18, 1900.

Chas. L. Wright & Co.,

132 West 14th st., New York.

Dear Sirs:

What has become of the originals of the three half-tones you have recently made for me, and of which you have sent me two sets of proofs? I wrote you for these originals last week, but they have failed to reach me. Please forward them by return mail.

I am glad to know that you do first-class work in the way of line etchings on zinc and copper. I have asked Doubleday, Page & Co. to send you some cuts for reproduction, and trust you will give them results which are considerably superior to previous lots.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 18, 1900.

My dear Mr. Green:

Enclosed herewith are two bills from Gatchel & Manning for electros, amounting to \$7.75; and a bill from our printers for binding Vol. I and for printing and mailing brochures 1, 2, and 3 of Vol. II, amounting to \$229.77, which I shall be obliged if you will pay at your convenience.

In this bill of the New Era Printing Co. is included an item of \$3.06 for binding nine copies in full cloth. These copies were paid for by members, and I herewith enclose my check for the amount, as this seems to be the simplest way of settling the matter.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Mr. Bernard R. Green,

Treasurer, Washington Academy of Sciences,

Library of Congress Building, Washington, D. C.



R-112  
N-120

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 18, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Thanks for your letter of the 16th inst.

Page proof of the redback misc article came yesterday, but the pagination is wrong throughout. It is paged 81 to 107; it should be 83 to 109. A similar mistake occurred in one of the last batch of papers. Please have your foreman look out for this in future, for if I should happen to overlook such a blunder it would put us in a very bad position.

Each paper is to make an independent brochure. Merrill and Stokes want 300 separates of theirs. These separates should be sent by express addressed to Dr. H. N. Stokes, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Miller wants 100 separates each, uncovered, of each of his articles. They should be sent as fast as issued to Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. Ritter wants 200 separates, covered. Of the four Branner-Agassiz Expedition papers, 150 separates, covered, of each paper, is the correct number. Each paper in your possession is a separate brochure. In addition to the separates ordered by authors, do not forget that we furnish each author 30 copies covered.

Your bill of July 15, covering the binding of Vol. I and the printing of brochures 1, 2, and 3 of Vol. II, is received and forward-

2--A.H.H.

ed to the treasurer for payment.

In sending the treasurer, Bernard R. Green, the remaining copies of all brochures after distribution to our mailing list, please send by freight instead of by express. You might wait and make one shipment of all the brochures we are now printing and about to print. This will bring the shipment into the early part of August.

Very truly yours,

*A. H. H.*



081

L-118  
L-121  
n

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 19, 1930.

Mr. A. H. Hershhey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Galley proof of Miller's article on the Abbott collection came this morning, much to my dismay, as this is No. 10 in order of sequence of the series of papers now in your hands. I wrote you on the 18th inst. enclosing a typewritten sheet giving the sequence of papers for publication, with the numbers of plates and text figures for each, and also the numbers of separates desired by the authors.

The paper next in sequence should be No. 3, Rathbun; to be followed by 7, Richardson, 8 Gilbert, and 9 Branner, before coming to this paper of Miller's. No harm is done if you have enough type to set up and print the others first.

I received a telegram today from the Heliotype Co. of Boston, stating that they had today shipped to your address the six plates for the Merrill & Stokes meteorite paper.

Very truly yours,  
*Robert H. Miller*



WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
July 20, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are proofs with legends for the three half-tone plates to accompany Branner's article on the 'Geology of Brazil,' this being one of the set of papers of the Branner-Agassiz Expedition. The cuts for the text of this article I sent you some days ago.

These plates have been made by the C. L. Wright Company, of New York, and will be sent to you in a day or two by express. You will have to put on the lettering as per enclosed copy. The edition is to be printed on a waterproof half-tone paper, which I wish you would notice. I do not like it because it is a coated paper. At the same time, much is claimed for it in the way of durability and permanence.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
July 20, 1900.

Mr. C. L. Wright,  
132 West 14th st., New York.

Dear Sir:

The originals asked for of the three plates you have just made for us arrived this morning, for which I am obliged. The half-tones are excellent, and I shall be obliged if you will print the same on waterproof paper at your earliest convenience, and ship by express, addressed 'Washington Academy of Sciences, care New Era Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa.'

Please do not forget that the size of the plate is 7 x 10 inches, and that the size of the edition is 1350 copies of each plate. Please send the bill to me.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam.*

*On putting two sheets of these proofs I find that they stick together! How about the waterproof quality?*



851

L-121  
N-127

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 21, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

By this mail I am returning page proof of Miller's redbacked  
rice article. By printing this along with the three preceding arti-  
cles you will liberate quite a lot of ten-point type. Then the Rath-  
bun and Richardson articles may be printed as soon as set up and  
paged, as the authors are right here at my elbow--so there will be no  
delay about the proof. The text figures for the Richardson article  
you already have. The plate for the Rathbun article has been put on  
stone and I have had one proof. The edition will be struck off next  
week. There will be a little more delay in the Gilbert, Branner, and  
Ritter articles, as the authors are not here.

I am anxious to crowd this work to the utmost in order to get  
as much of it as possible out of the way before I leave for Califor-  
nia.

I am glad you dated the brochures the 25th instead of the 23d,  
and have no doubt that the heliotype plates are in your hands by this  
time.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Burton*



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 23, 1900.

L-115  
N-129  
A. Hoen & Co.,

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of the 21st inst. is at hand, together with the proofs of the photolith plates. I have added to the proofs certain corrections in addition to those indicated by you, and am returning the same herewith. One difficulty is that the dotted lines leading from the lettering are so pale and indistinct that in many cases I cannot tell where they go to; in other cases, they obviously fall short of their destination.

Another trouble is that the numerals you use to indicate the numbers of the figures are so small that they fall in with the series of letters and numerals around the figure, so that it is almost impossible in some instances to tell where a particular figure is. I would suggest that you use either a larger and heavier type for the numerals indicating the figure numbers, or that you preface the number by the letters 'Fig.' so that the figure number will not be lost in the multiplicity of references to anatomical details.

The corrections of plate numbers which I sent you some days ago were not made; so I have corrected the numbers on the two plates concerned.

As to the linear scales accompanying the fish drawings, they should remain exactly as they are. They are an arbitrary device invented by some astronomical fish sharp to show the relative size of

C. H. & Co.

the fish to an arbitrary scale which corresponds to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Hence the scale should be magnified or reduced with the fish which it accompanies.

Of course you do not intend to furnish these plates on the thin paper on which the proofs were pulled.

The fish and crab plates and histological plate VII you may print as soon as you are ready. The other two plates (XIII and XIV) had better be held until I have time to hear from the author, as I am uncertain about some of the references.

The edition of all these plates is 1350 copies.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam



881

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 24, 1900.

Dear Doctor Gilbert:

I have returned to you by mail today your four original drawings of Brazilian fishes, together with proofs of the same, and hope that the reproductions will prove satisfactory to you. My only regret in this connection is that I did not know in season that you wished them larger.

I expected to be in California before this myself, but it is likely to be ten days at least before I can get away. I hope to see you at some time during the summer.

Very truly yours,

*W. H. C. Henshaw*

Prof. C. H. Gilbert,

Stanford University, Calif.



721

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 26, 1900.

J-123  
L-128  
N-

Mr. A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I enclose herewith our revised mailing list. You will observe that one name is added, one stricken out, and that there are several changes of address. When convenient I shall be obliged for three or four copies of the corrected list.

I have returned to you today the galley proof of Miller's article on Abbott's collection of mammals, which you can page at your convenience, as we want it to follow the Agassiz-Branner Expedition series. In returning this proof to you I forgot to change the numbers of the text figures. They should be numbered from 10 to 16, inclusive. I believe they are now numbered from 1 to 7: they should begin with 10.

I was glad to receive today the Merrill & Stokes article and two of Miller's articles. I suppose Miller's redback mice will be distributed shortly.

I shall send you a large invoice of copy in a day or two.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

128

L-127  
N-130

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 27, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Harshey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I enclose herewith an additional manuscript for the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences. It is on the 'Multiplication of Rays of an Alaska Starfish,' by Ritter and Crocker. It is accompanied by two plates, proofs of which accompany the manuscript.

Respectfully,

*C. S. Henshaw.*



L-124  
H-

August 1, 1900.

A. Hoen & Co.  
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Thanks for the sample prints received today. I think I rather like the tinted background, though it should be very much lighter than in the samples sent. What has become of the photolith plates of which I have not yet had any proof? Please do not forget that I expect to leave for California on Monday, and shall not be accessible for a long time.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam  
Chief, Biological Survey.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Aug. 1, 1900.

L-128  
H-

Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Galley proof of the Ritter-Crocker Starfish article came this afternoon, for which I am obliged.

I sent you by express today copy of two additional articles, one by Coville on 'Willows,' the other by Evans on 'Hepaticæa.' The former is accompanied by one plate, the other by three plates. These four plates are photo-lithographs, and will be sent you shortly from Hoen & Co., Baltimore.

The page proof of Rathbun on 'Crabs' I returned to you today in the package, and have asked for one copy of an additional revise. This paper follows the paper by Ritter on 'Harrimania,' galley proof of which I sent you yesterday or day before, immediately on its return from California.

If you have had experience in printing woodcuts in the text I wish you would tell me how they compare with good line engravings or zinc etchings. What I mean is the relative merits in printing: is it more difficult to print a woodcut than an ordinary line cut? I appreciate of course that to get good results all cuts must be properly and carefully overlaid, and that a woodcut requires as a rule a little more intelligent overlaying than a line cut.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Aug. 4, 1900.

A. E. Hoehn &amp; Co.,

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed herewith are proofs of plates VII, XIII, and XIV, this moment received from the author. Please compare with the proofs I returned to you ten days ago, and see if any additional corrections are needed. If so, please make such corrections and print the edition at once, and ship addressed to Washington Academy of Sciences, care of New Era Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa. The edition should be shipped to Lancaster in time to reach there not later than Tuesday the 14th inst. The papers which these plates accompany will be printed on Monday the 6th inst., but will be dated far enough ahead to admit of the receipt of these plates from you if there is no delay at your end of the line.

I have your letter stating that proofs of the additional plates will reach me before I go. If they do not come to hand <sup>temporarily</sup> it will be very awkward, as I wish to submit them to their respective authors for correction, and the papers they accompany should be printed at once.

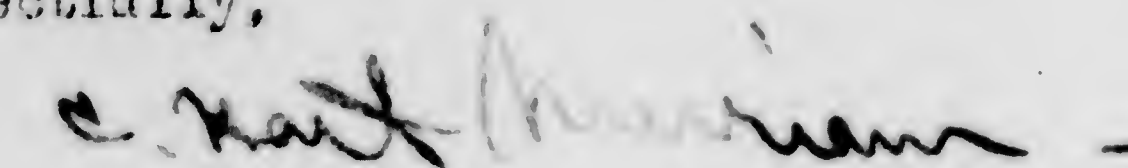
Please do not forget that two other plates in your hands (plate 8, 'Crabs,' and plate 9, 'Fishes') should be printed and shipped to the New Era Company at the same time as plates VII, XIII, and XIV, so as to reach them not later than the 14th inst. If you can finish the other lot of plates so as to ship them in the same package, so

2--A.H. &amp; Co.

much the better. If not, please wire me on Monday the earliest date at which you can deliver the edition to the New Era Co., so that I can fix the date of publication for the brochures which they accompany.

The edition required of plates VII, XIII, and XIV is 1400 copies; the edition of plates VIII and IX, 1350 copies. Please send bill to me.

Respectfully,





WASHINGTON, D. C.

Aug. 4, 1900.

p. 130  
m. 137.

Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of yesterday, respecting pages 133-169 of Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, is at hand. The plate for the Rathbun paper (plate VIII) will be sent you from A. B. Hoon & Co., Baltimore, not later than the 14th inst. They will send you in the same shipment plates VII, VIII, IX, XIII, and XIV, and either in this shipment or a subsequent one which will follow shortly after, plates XV to XVIII inclusive. So if you date for August 20 the three papers in page proof which I have today returned to you, released for publication, you will receive the plates in ample time for binding. You may print these three papers at once, in order to release your type.

I shall probably return to you this afternoon galley proof of the Gilbert and Branner papers for paging. Anything you send me so that it will reach me by Tuesday night, the 7th inst., you can address as before. On Monday I will write you how to address future batches. I think I can leave the matter in the hands of my assistant editor during my absence. I am sure he can attend to the papers you now have in hand, and he may be able to send you copy of some of the large stack of papers remaining in my hands. However, I will write you about this later.

Very truly yours,

A. S. H. Hoon

Washington  
August 4, 1900.

L 117  
N. 168

Dear Mr. Hoon:

Enclosed are three bills against the Washington Academy of Sciences as follows:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. For proof readings & copy (see bill)                   | 45.00        |
| 2. For plates X, XI & XII (paper in bill)                 | 50.00        |
| 3. For plates XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII & XVIII (see bill) | 2.22         |
|   | <u>97.22</u> |

all types & lithographs bills for July done at 100.00

We are doing a lot of printing now and hope to have some more bills of business during the next few days.

Very truly,

A. S. H. Hoon

A. S. H. Hoon

D. S. H. Hoon, Secy.



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Aug. 6, 1900.

p. 132  
n.

A. Hoen &amp; Co.,

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Many thanks for your promptness in sending the proofs by special delivery Saturday. They reached me in good season, and are in the main very satisfactory. I am returning herewith all except the insect proofs, which have gone to the authors for revision and will follow a little later. I have added the lettering to those returned herewith.

It is pleasant to know that Fuertes is so much pleased with the last batch of proofs of his bird plates.

You had better not wait for the insect plates, as it will be difficult for me to number them at this time. However, I will see what can be done about this, and if possible will send them to you tomorrow.

Very truly yours,

*A. S. Henshaw*

*Don't forget the lettering for pls. XIX-XXI  
the original of which I return with the proofs.*



781

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Aug. 5, 1900.

Q. 134  
N. 140  
Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Proofs of Branner plates I, XI, and XII arrived this morning, and were returned promptly. Galley proof of the text of the Branner article goes back to you this evening, along with galley proof of the Gilbert article, which precedes it. You will have the plates for the Gilbert article, and the articles immediately following, by Saturday of this week--so Hoen wires me today. I dated these several articles Aug. 20, in order to be sure to give you plenty of time. You might date them a day or two earlier if you think best, but I would take no chances, and you can get quite a batch out by the 18th or 20th. I am going to stay here one day longer, leaving Wednesday instead of Tuesday; so if you are able to page these two articles (Gilbert's and Branner's) and send me page proofs by tomorrow (Tuesday) night, I can receive ~~the~~ Wednesday morning. As soon as you receive this page proof back from me you can print; and at the same time you can print the Miller article on the Abbott collection of mammals, which you have had in page proof for some time. I will return the page proof of this Miller article along with the page proofs of the Gilbert and Branner articles, Wednesday morning, if all goes well.

Do not forget that each article begins an odd page. Two mis-



2--A.H.H.

takes of paging have been made lately by beginning on the wrong page.

Directions for sending authors' separates for the papers now in hand I enclose herewith on a separate slip.

Very truly yours,

*e. not hurnian*

*P.S. In the Wash. Acad. we use for species headings only 2 kinds of type: caps on black plate (clear). Unfortunately in the Silbert fish article (returned herewith in galley) the names are all in italics! I am exceedingly sorry, but see no other way than to reset in black face.*

**DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING AUTHORS' SEPARATES.**  
(The numbers given include the 30 copies furnished free by the Academy.)

Ship 80 separates each of Rathbun and Richardson papers, to Miss M. J. Rathbun, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.

Send 80 separates of Gilbert paper to Prof. C. H. Gilbert, Palo Alto, Calif.

Send Prof. J. C. Branner, Stanford University, Calif., 180 separates of Branner article, and 100 separates each of Rathbun, Richardson, and Gilbert articles.

Send Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., 120 separates of his paper on 'Mammals of Abbott collection.'

Send Prof. W. E. Ritter, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., 200 separates each of his papers on 'Harrimania maculosa,' and on 'Star-fish (Pyenopodia).'

Send F. V. Coville, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 100 separates of his 'Tree willows of Alaska.'

Send Prof. W. E. Ritter, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., 100 separates of Robertson's article on 'Bryozoa,' copy for which will be sent you in a day or two.

This covers all except the Evans article on Alaska Hepaticae, which I am not sure about. I will find out where the separates should be sent, and arrange to have you notified before the paper is printed.

*can*  
*August 6, 1930*



WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Aug. 8, 1900.

2. 137  
7. 123.

Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you by express copy of an article for the Washington Academy of Sciences, by ~~Alida~~ Robertson, on the Bryozoa of the Harriman Expedition. This article is accompanied by three plates (plates XIX-XXI) which are now in the hands of Hoen, of Baltimore, who will send them to you before you are ready for them. In the same package I am returning page proof of the Gilbert and Branner articles, and also of the Miller article, which immediately follows and which you may now page consecutively with the others--beginning if I am not mistaken, with page 203. These three articles are ready to print without submitting further proofs. The plates for the Branner article (plates X-XII) are already in your hands. The plate to the Gilbert fish article (plate IX) has either reached you already or will reach you shortly from Hoen, along with plate VII for the Rathbun crab article, and plates XIII and XIV for the Ritter starfish article.

You may proceed with the composition of Coville 'Willows,' Evans 'Hepaticae,' and Robertson 'Bryozoa,' in the sequence mentioned. The plates of all three of these articles will be furnished you by Hoen in ample time.

My Assistant, Dr. Palmer, will send you in a few days copy for

2--A.H.H.

several other articles, plates of which are also in Hoen's hands. The articles I refer to relate to the insects of the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

In another letter I have given you my address, in case it becomes necessary to communicate direct with me.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Aug. 8, 1900.

A. Hoen & Co.,  
Baltimore, Md.  
Dear Sirs:

I am sending you by express 5 new entomological plates for photo-lith, and in the same package am returning proofs of the three insect plates you sent me a few days ago and which I have only today received from the author. They were returned to me without correction; so if you will look them over a little with a view to cleaning up, I think they will be all right.

All of these plates are numbered. The running heading will be the same as that on the preceding plates, namely, 'Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., Vol. II.' The legends I have supplied. Please send proofs to my Assistant, Dr. F. S. Palmer, Department of Agriculture, who will have charge of the Washington Academy Proceedings during my absence.

Respectfully,

*A. S. Rehn*

Sept 22, 1900.

L. 140  
N.

A. H. Hoen & Co.  
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Thanks for your letter of Sept. 22 which I found very helpful in return for Sept.

By all means send Dr. J. C. Kranner, Stanford Univ., Calif., the <sup>offset</sup> ~~original~~ of his 3 plates which should have gone to him in the first place, and send him attention to the Academy. I am sorry that I am not in a separate envelope with the next sending of business. The printing on the envelope should be as follows:

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.

This envelope contains 3 plates accidentally omitted from Dr. J. C. Kranner paper on 'Two characteristic Eocene lectichia from the North American 'Brazil' (Vol. II, pp. 185-204 issued August 26, 1900).

|                     |   |         |     |
|---------------------|---|---------|-----|
| These insect plates | X | to face | 116 |
| "                   | " | "       | 117 |
| "                   | " | "       | 200 |



I suppose you are about to send out  
several more reading machines. I hope  
there will be no hitch about the  
or dates.

Very truly yours

C. West Harrison

The text fig. in the last book  
(Miller's Mammals North America) looks  
very badly. They were sent along about  
eighteen but as printed are blurring & some  
have even some fuzzy outlines.



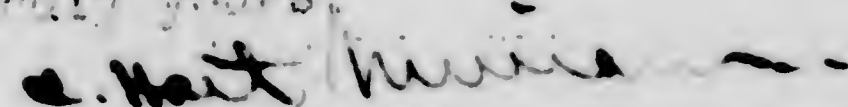
Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1900.

Dear Doctor Fawkes:

I am obliged for your letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> inst., which arrived while I was out of the city. Personally I should be very glad to publish your paper in the Proceedings of the Washington Academy, particularly as we have had no Ethnological paper so far, but I am afraid of the cost of those six full page plates. We have abandoned the half tone process for the reason that this process requires a sized and coated paper, which is not permanent. The only other processes known to me, which are suitable for the reproduction of photographs and wash drawings, are the halotype and photogravure, both of which are, as you know, very expensive. You do not mention the nature of your plates, but I infer that they could not be reproduced by photo-lithography or other line work process. I should be glad to confer with you respecting these illustrations.

Very truly yours,



Dr. Walter J. Fawkes,

Bureau of Ethnology,

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1900.

Dear Doctor Gilbert:

On returning from California a short time ago, I found your letter inquiring as to the publication in the Washington Academy of Sciences of a series of papers relating to the fauna of the Galapagos Islands. I was in the Sierra at the time your letter was written, and expected to see you at Stanford before coming east, but unfortunately circumstances prevented.

I regret that I cannot reply to your inquiry respecting publication until I lay the matter before the Board of Managers of the Academy. The chief difficulty is that the authors you mention are not members of the Academy. The matter of cost also is a factor at this time of the year. You mention 25 figures but say nothing as to whether these are line drawings or wash drawings. Before placing the matter before our Board I should like to know the number of papers in the series, with rough titles, names of authors, and approximate number and character of illustrations. We do not expect to use any more half tones. The only ones in the present volume are Doctor Branner's and these were printed on a special water-proof paper which is very expensive and not altogether satisfactory. If you will kindly give me the information which will enable me to lay the matter intelligently before the Board, I shall be much obliged.

Very truly yours,



Dr. C. H. Gilbert,

Stanford University, Calif.



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Washington, D. C.  
October 10, 1900.

n.

Miss Alice Robertson.

Berkeley, California.

Your letter of September 24 reached me on my return from Oregon a few days ago, but unfortunately your paper was in press at the time, so that I was unable to insert the date as you requested. Regretting this, and trusting that the paper is otherwise satisfactory, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

sp. 173  
N.  
October 13, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Hershey  
New Era Printing Co.  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

What has become of the blocks belonging to the Washington Academy of Sciences, for which I wrote some time ago? Those for the Coulter and Rose article on Mexican Umbellifers are badly needed at once for a paper of which the galley proof is being held for these cuts. Can you not have them sent by express Monday morning so that I can receive them not later than Monday evening, or Tuesday morning at latest? When shall we receive proof of the other articles you now have in hand?

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



P. 149.  
n.

October 17, 1900.

My dear Professor Matting:

Many thanks for your letter of the 15th inst. respecting the illustrations for your report on the hyarotes of the Harriman Alaska Expedition. The cost of the drawings you mention (\$65.00), will be paid by Mr. Harriman. Kindly send me a bill for the amount and I will see that it is paid at an early date. As I understand it, you are now having these drawings made so that they will reproduce by line process, or photo-lithography. Should you find later that you need two or three wash plates I have no doubt that I can arrange to have them reproduced for you by halotype.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Professor C. C. Matting,  
University of Iowa,  
Iowa City, Ia.

P. 145  
n.

October 17, 1900.

Dear Dr. Fowkes:

If you will kindly send me your article and the accompanying illustrations, I will lay the matter before our Publication Committee at once, and see what can be done.

Yours very truly,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. J. Walter Fowkes,

Bureau of Ethnology,

Washington, D. C.

October 17, 1900.

My dear Coulter:

In reply to yours of the 11th inst., would state that if your separate brochures of the proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences are clean and free from writing (except on the outside covers) and you will send them to me, I will send you for \$.50 a complete bound volume, the binding of which will be uniform with the rest of the series.

Yours very truly,

Professor John M. Coulter,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

*E. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C.,

October 18, 1900.

Dear Starks:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter which reached me shortly after my return from California. Unfortunately I cannot yet answer your question about publication, for the reason that I have not yet been able to get our Publication Committee together. We shall probably have the meeting in a few days, and I will then let you know the result. Personally I should be very glad to publish your paper with the four heliotype plates, and I hope the Committee will be of the same opinion. A serious obstacle at this time of the year, is the dwindling condition of our publication fund, and the large number of papers already in hand--about twenty--and many of them illustrated.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Starks, I remain,

Yours very truly,

*E. Hart Merriam*

Professor Edwin C. Starks,

Box 26, Stanford University,

California.



Q. 148.  
77.

October 20, 1900.

A. L. Hershaw  
New Era Printing Co.  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Galley proof of Kincaid's first paper for the Washington Academy of Science arrived today, for which thanks, but the Gribb paper for the Harriman book has not yet appeared. Have you enough to go ahead to set another article without first casting Gribb's or their's? If so, I will send you one at once.

On August 6, I sent you a transcription sheet containing specific directions for the shipment of Authors' separates of papers to be published for the Washington Academy during my absence. Prof. William E. Ritter of the University of California, writes me under date of October 14, that his separates had not yet reached him. I have not heard from any of the others.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

October 20, 1900.

Dear Kincaid:

During my absence in California our printers evidently took a long vacation. At least the proof of your first paper reached us only today, and I am sending it to you herewith. Please return as soon as possible. To save time I am having it composed with your original manuscript here, and will have the article in page proof by the time your return galley reaches me.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Prof. Trevor Kincaid  
Seattle

C. Hart Merriam

October 24, 1900:

Dear Miller:

Your manuscript on Currie's mammals has been held back by a number of papers, chiefly entomological, which came in ahead of it a long time before I went to California. The delay was due chiefly to the paper accompanied by a plate, the lettering of which did not agree with the references in the text. During my absence this plate and the accompanying text had to be sent across the continent twice before the matter was properly straightened out. This delayed us nearly two months in a large batch of papers. The obstacle has now been removed, and I trust the printing of the papers in hand will proceed rapidly and without interruption.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Gerritt S. Miller

U. S. National Museum

Washington, D. C.



Washington, D. C.,

October 25, 1900.

Prof. John M. Coulter

University of Chicago

My Dear Coulter:

Your letter of the 22d inst., enclosing 50 cents for a bound copy of Vol. 1 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, reached me this evening.

Your set of brochures came a day or two before. I will send you the bound Volume at once by express.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*W. H. Murray*

Washington, D. C.,  
October 27, 1900.

A. H. Hershey, Esq.  
New Era Printing Co.  
Lancaster, Pa.

My Dear Sir:

The box of additional blocks belonging to the Washington Academy of Sciences has just reached me, for which I am obliged.

The proof of Kincaid's second article has not been received from you, and the proof of his first article has not been returned by him, so we seem to be at a standstill. Copy for the papers which follow his second article I will send you as soon as you send me proof of this article.

By the way, did you ever get time to look further into the matter of paper? You remember that we were seeking two papers?

(1) A good, strong, durable, noncoated paper which will take halftones nicely; (2) a first-class rag stock paper for the Harriman book. This latter paper should be in the neighborhood of ninety percent white rag and should be a tough paper, one that will resist tear, as well as a durable one.

You are of course familiar with the 'Quaker finish' papers made by Dill & Collins. They claim that some of these papers contain fifty-five percent rags. They seem to be without coating and are the best halftone papers known to me at present. Do you know any others that are equal to them or better? If we could secure a

(A.H.E. -2)

first-class permanent, noncoated paper that would take halftones real well, so that you could print them from the blocks as a regular thing, I think it would be better all around.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart



Washington, D. C.,  
October 29, 1900.

A. Hoen & Co.  
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

With respect to the plates you have furnished and are furnishing for the Washington Academy of Sciences, I wish to file a protest against the paper you are using. This appears to be a wood pulp coated paper - the kind we particularly abhor. It was for the purpose of avoiding the use of this kind of paper that we abandoned the use of half-tones, as I have explained personally to at least one member of your firm.

In taking account of stock since my return I find that I lack proofs of the five plates between plate XXI and plate XXVII. These plates are for papers now passing through the press, and I shall be obliged if you will send me proofs at once. I shall be obliged also if you will send me your bills for the work thus far done, made up in two separate bills as follows: (1) to the Washington Academy of Sciences for plates VIII and IX; (2) to H. H. Harriman for plates from XIII to XXIX inclusive. I should be glad to receive these bills at once, as I send in all bills monthly and wish to begin the month of November with a clean docket.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D.C.  
October 31, 1900.

A. H. Hershay, Esq.  
New Era Printing Co.  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

*by coffee*  
I am sending you herewith copy for two other papers for the Washington Academy of Sciences--Nos. 9 and 10 of the Harriman Alaska Expedition papers. No. IX (Diptera by Coquillett) has a sample for form pinned on p. 47. No. X (Arachnida by Banks) was marked for the printer in a most excessive manner, so that I am almost ashamed to send it to you. To ease it a little I enclose, attached to the second page, a typewritten sheet as a guide to your compositor for the form to be followed throughout the paper.

Yesterday I returned galley proof of the Kincaid papers.

What became of my five copies of the several brochures issued August 20, while I was in California? I have not been able to find any trace of them.

Please send the separates of Dr. Evans paper to Dr. Alexander Evans, No. 2 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, Conn.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



October 31, 1900.

A. Hoen & Co.  
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Can you not send me at once prints of plates 22-25 inclusive? I have no copies of these plates of any kind, either proofs or originals, and as the revised ~~proof~~ <sup>stars</sup> is about to be printed I wish to verify the plate references, which I am now utterly unable to do. If you have shipped the entire edition to the New Era people and have no copies left and will wire me to this effect, I will wire them for copies. It is a dreadful blow to me that these plates have been printed on the kind of paper we have taken every pains and gone to great expense to avoid.

I am hoping to receive your bills by the next mail.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart *Merrill*

*Please return original of the h. and. p. to*



Washington, D. C.,  
November 2, 1900.

Dr. Frank Baker  
Secretary.

Washington Academy of Sciences

My Dear Dr. Baker:

Your letter of the 1st inst. is at hand, and in compliance therewith I have added the names of Capt. William Grösier and Mr. Henry W. Farnen to the Academy's mailing list.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

November 2, 1900.

A. Roen & Co.  
Baltimore

Dear Sirs:

I am greatly obliged for the copies of plates 22 to 26 inclusive, for the Washington Academy of Sciences, and also for your bills, which will receive prompt attention.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

401

Washington, D. C.,

November 2, 1900.

A. H. Hershey, Esq.

New Era Printing Co.

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I shall be obliged if you will add to the mailing list of the Washington Academy of Sciences the following names: Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. and Mr. Henry W. Farnan, New Haven, Connecticut.

I am sending you by this mail two additional papers for publication in the Academy's proceedings—one by Banks on Neuropteroid insects; the other by Heidenmann on Heteroptera.

The last sample of Dill & Collins' 'Quaker finish' paper seems to me satisfactory. I would like to see a few halftones printed on it with first-class ink and careful press work. Can you send me these at an early date?

Very truly yours,

*C. W. H. M. ...*



Nov. 3, 1900.

My dear Sir:

I have sent you by mail today, two additional Entomological papers for the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, one by Krombein, the other by Schwarz, and I herewith enclose a third, on Orthoptera by Caddell.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

A. H. Hershey, Esq.

New Era Printing Company.

Lancaster, Pa.

Nov. 3, 1900.

My dear Coulter:

Yours of the first instant at hand. I did not open your package of brochures but placed it with others returned <sup>in exchange</sup> for bound copies of volume one. No harm has been done, however, and if you will send me the remaining brochures of volume two at the end of the year, I will have a bound volume sent you as before.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Prof. John M. Coulter,

University of Chicago.



Nov. 5, 1900.

My dear Sir:

I have not heard from you in reply to my inquiry as to the five sets of brochures issued August 20 which should have been sent me for the use of my office. If they have not been sent, I shall be obliged if you will send them as early as practicable.

I am anxious also to receive your bills to date, so as to know how much it is safe to print during the coming month. We still have a large number of papers in hand and I am hoping to receive tomorrow proofs to some of those sent you last week.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

A. H. Hershey, Esq.,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Nov. 5, 1900.

My dear Mr. Green:

Herewith I am sending you my bill of expenses for the Committee on Publication of the Washington Academy of Sciences from August 6th to October 31st, amounting to \$6.87. I am enclosing also Hood's bill of \$25.80 for photo-lith plates, and two belated bills from Gatchel & Manning. <sup>amounting to \$10.45.</sup> It seems to me that I sent you <sup>or</sup> Mr. Cross <sup>that</sup> bills last May or June, but if they have not been paid, they should be paid now, as we received and used the cuts.

Can you kindly send me a memorandum of the expenses connected with publication of volume two to date, with a statement of unexpended balance, so that I can estimate how much it is safe to print between now and the end of the year?

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Bernard R. Green, Esq.

Treasurer Washington Academy of Sciences.



ed1

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1900.

My dear Sir:

Today I have returned to you the page revise of the first of Kirtland's papers and should like a second revise. I enclosed in the same package two more entomological papers by Pergande for the Proceedings of the Washington Academy.

I expect to go away the last of the week to be gone a week, and shall be glad if you will let me have as much proof as possible before I go, as we are running very short of time all along the line.

I shall be glad to see the sample half-tones on the special paper you sent a sample of a day or two ago.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

A. H. Hershey, Esq.,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Please strike off our marking list  
Natural Science  
Edinburg by other

Nov. 6, 1900.

Miss Harriet Biddle,  
Boston Society of Natural History,  
Boston, Mass.

Your communication respecting pages 107 to 110 of the first volume of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences was handed me today by the Secretary. In reply, I would state that the supposed missing pages are fly leaves facing plates. They are paged, but through an accident the limiting pages were not correctly given on the outside cover.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Editor.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1900.

My dear Sir:

The Secretary of the Washington Academy of Sciences has today handed me your communication dated June 27, inquiring as to the price of volume 1 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, this being the volume for 1899. The price unbound is \$3.00, bound \$3.50.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Editor.

S. J. Pierce, Esq.,

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis  
Railroad Company,  
Cleveland, Ohio.



Washington, D. C., November 9, 1900

Mr. A. H. Hershey  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I received from you this morning, and passed on to the author, the 2d instalment of Coquillett's bug paper; also 2d revise of Kincaid's first paper with the words Entomological Results in much better type. I returned the first page of this to you as soon as received, for a slight change. I trust you will be able to proceed rapidly with the setting of these entomological papers; otherwise it will be out of the question for us to print the papers we have for the remainder of the volume. The volume must be brought out this year before the end of December --- completed, indexed, and distributed. I have now handled two volumes of this material and intend to resign from the editorship with the completion of the present volume in December. I have a large number of papers on hand, as I have written you a number of times, am anxious to get as many of them into type as possible.

I hope also to receive in the morning another page revise of Grinnell's paper for the Alaska book.

I have sent you today copy for an additional bug paper for the Washington Academy of Sciences. It is on Lepidoptera, by Harrison G. Dyar. In your letter of yesterday just received you say you would be pleased to have some of the Academy matter as quickly as possible for printing. The only article you have in type that I

A. H. Hershey --- 2.

know of (besides Coquillett's galley received today) are the 2 of Kincaid. You can print these as soon as you like after we fix up the type and punctuation of the title. The 2d paper (page revise of which I return herewith) is accompanied by plates XXII to XXVI, which I suppose you received from Hoen some time ago.

Of course you will not forget that all these Harriman Expedition papers are to be electrotyped for the Alaska book.

The half-tone cuts you have just printed on the special paper, of which you sent me a sample a few days ago, arrived this morning, but are way below our standard. It seems to me from the sample printed on ordinary coated paper that the engraving itself is by no means so clear as it should be, but all of the prints on the special paper are more or less blurry and poor. Unless we can get a paper which will take half tones better than this, we will have to give up the idea of using them.

Yours very truly,

*Edw. Mearns*



Washington, D. C., November 9, 1900.

My dear Dr. Gilbert:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of Oct. 18 with respect to the publication of the Galapagos series of papers in the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences. I have laid the matter before the Board of Managers of the Academy, and while final action has not been taken, I think there is no reasonable doubt that the Academy will accept and publish the papers.

I have just got hold of a new paper which may change our custom with respect to half tones. This paper contains 55 percent rags, is without gloss, and is not sized or coated with plaster of Paris. It seems to be a good permanent paper, and if our tests prove satisfactory we are likely to adopt it in the near future.

Yours very truly,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Dr. C. H. Gilbert,  
Stanford University, Calif.



Washington, D. C., November 10, 1900.

A. H. Hershey  
New Era Printing Co.  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am returning herewith galley proof of Coquillett's article for paging, and also the page proof of Kincaid's 2d article for the Washington Academy of Sciences. I received nothing today but the remainder of Coquillett's galley.

I leave town tomorrow to be gone until Friday, the 16th instant. In the case of Washington Academy proofs which you may have ready between now and the 16th, please send to Mr. E. D. Starr, 118 S. Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

I have not yet received revise of the 1st page of Kincaid's 1st article with the change in title.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1900.

A. H. Hershey

New Era Printing Co.

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Please add to the mailing list of the Washington Academy of Sciences the following name and address: Cleveland Abbe, 2017 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Please strike off from our mailing list Edgar Frisby and H. W. Turner.

I greatly regret the delay caused in printing Kincaid's papers by my neglect in not notifying you of the number of separates wanted. This number is 100.

Yours very truly,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1900.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes,

Bureau of Ethnology.

Dear Dr. Fewkes:

After waiting more than two weeks for your additional illustrations, I have today received your letter of the 15th instant stating that you have decided to submit your article without these plates. This being the case I will bring it before our Committee at the earliest possible moment and will let you know the result. Personally I have no doubt as to its acceptance.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., November 17, 1900.

Dr. Frank Baker,  
Secretary Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dear Dr. Baker:

On returning from Boston yesterday I found your letters of the 10th instant, and in compliance therewith have added Cleveland Abbe to our mailing list and have stricken off Edgar Frisby and E. W. Turner.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1900.

Mr. Bernard R. Green  
Treasurer,

Washington Academy of Sciences.

My dear Mr. Green:

Owing to some accident the several brochures of the Academy of Sciences issued on August 20 during my absence in California failed to reach me. I shall be greatly obliged, therefore, if you will kindly send me 5 copies of each of these as early as possible. Our indexer needs one at once and Col. Wright needs another set.

I have not yet heard from you in reply to my letter of the 5th instant, but suppose you have been very busy.

Yours very truly,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., November 20, 1900.

My dear Colonel Wright:

No, I had not forgotten your separates. As I explained to you, I was in California when the brochures of August 20 were published and the copies which usually come to me were sent with the regular edition to our Treasurer, Mr. Green, so that I had none in my possession. I wrote Mr. Green for the necessary copies some time ago, but they were not delivered to me until today.

I am sending you herewith the missing brochures, comprising pages 111 to 246. In this connection please bear in mind that you have in a separate envelope the 3 plates to be inserted in Dr. Branner's paper, facing pages 196, 198 and 200.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Carroll D. Wright,

1429 New York Avenue.



Washington, D. C., November 20, 1900.

President David S. Jordan,  
Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Dr. Jordan:

Dr. Howard has just handed me your letter of Nov. 19, respecting the publication of a paper on Japan fishes in the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, of which publication I am editor (although I have resigned, my resignation to take effect at the end of the current volume).

I should be exceedingly glad to obtain your paper for publication and should be glad to publish as many plates as you see fit to send with it, irrespective as to whether the type specimens remain in this country or go to Japan. If you are unable to send on the paper and plates in time to be printed before the close of the volume, about the end of the year, I shall, of course, turn it over to my successor, whoever he may be.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., November 20, 1900.

A. Hoen & Co.,  
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

By this mail I am sending you 2 brochures of the Washington Academy of Sciences which have just been returned to me on account of the adhesion of the plates to the page fronting them. This, as you know, is a common difficulty with plates printed on coated paper. Whenever a coated plate becomes moistened from any cause, it sticks to the facing page so tightly that in attempting to separate it the coating peels off, thereby spoiling the plate. The copies I am sending you came back today, <sup>along with 2 other plates</sup> and I fear are only examples of what may have happened on a much larger scale.

When Mr. A. B. Hoen of your firm is next in this city I should like to see him in reference to the reproduction of one or two maps.

*Wm. A. Hoen*  
*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., November 20, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

By this mail I am returning to you all of the page proof thus far received of the Coquillett article for the Washington Academy of Sciences, the same being pages 389 to 440. The remaining galley of this paper was read by the author yesterday and is being read by my assistant editor today. I shall send it to you for paging either tonight or tomorrow and will return at the same time the galley proof received today of Banks' paper on Arachnida. This paper is number XI of the Harriman expedition papers, and number 3 of Entomological Results. It follows a paper on Neuropteroids by the same author, proof of which has not yet reached me.

The plates you should now have in hand, which were sent you by Hoon a long time ago, are plates 22 to 29 inclusive. The sequence of articles and plates in these entomological papers is as follows:

1. Kincaid -- no plates.
2. Kincaid -- plates 22 to 26.
3. Coquillett -- no plates.
4. Banks -- Neuropteroids -- plates 27 <sup>and</sup> 28.
5. Banks -- Arachnida -- plate 29.

Please let me know at once if there is any trouble about any of these plates.

A. H. Hershey -- 2.

In binding the plates I hope you will caution your clerks to be careful with the paste brush. I have today received from our Treasurer, Mr. Green, 5 copies of the August 20 brochures, several of which contain plates. Four of these copies are ruined by the plates sticking to the facing page. A little streak or daub of paste has caused it to adhere so firmly that in trying to get it off, the face of the plate in each case tore away.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart*



Washington, D. C., November 22, 1900.

A. H. Hershey.

New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The only proof received from you today was page revise of Coquillett, which I have just returned. This revise comprises pages 389 to 440.


In another package I returned to you corrected galley of Banks' Arachnida, Dyar's Lepidoptera, and an incomplete galley covering the first part of Banks' paper on Neuroptera. This covers all the Washington Academy proof in my hands.

I wrote you a few days ago that Banks' Neuroptera paper goes ahead of his Arachnida paper, on account of the sequence of plates. I have numbered all of these proofs in the sequence in which they should be printed. The sequence, apart from the plates, is not of much consequence; hence if it would be a convenience to you to print Dyar's Lepidoptera paper before either of Banks, or between the two of Banks, it would make no difference to us. Only in this case you must look out for the numeration of the several papers. The sequence of plates requires that Banks' Neuroptera precede his Arachnida.

Since we are running you so hard on 10 point type and you have plenty of 11-point, I shall send you tonight or tomorrow 2 or 3 papers to be set in 11-point, and hope you can have them set simultaneously with the entomological series you are now working. They

A. H. Hershey -- 2.

can drop in and be printed at any time without interfering with the others; that is to say, the entomological papers need not necessarily be printed in an uninterrupted series, but these papers in 11-point type may be published as soon as ready.

These new 11-point papers again bring up the matter of half-tone work. Blocks for 2 of these plates I will send you with the  One of the other papers (that by Fewkes) has three plates, of which I will have half-tone blocks made with 135 line screen. I trust you will be able to get satisfactory results from these with the Dill & Collins Quaker finish No. 6550, white. For weight and surface, use that which will give the best result, bearing in mind of course that we must not have a glossy paper. The letter you forwarded me on this subject a couple of weeks ago is herewith returned.

Yours very truly,

*E. M. Munn*



Washington, D. C., November 22, 1900.

C. L. Wright Engraving Co.,  
134 West 14th Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

Herewith I am sending you for reproduction by half-tone process 3 wash drawings. The blocks should fall within a type bed 4 1-4 by 7 inches. I would suggest a 135 line screen, unless you think this inadequate to produce the best result. Please return originals, blocks, and 4 proofs each to me at your earliest convenience. Please make out bill to Washington Academy of Sciences and send same to me.

Respectfully

*C. L. Wright*



Washington, D. C., November 23, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

This morning I sent you by mail the manuscript of a paper by L. O. Howard for the Washington Academy of Sciences. This is one of the papers referred to yesterday to be set up in 11-point type. It might save trouble if I give you a memorandum for your compositor in setting this article:

Spell out names of States in full.

Use numerals for all numbers above 10, except when a number is the first word of a sentence.

Omit 'th', 'st', etc. after dates everywhere possible.

Use half quo's instead of full quo's for titles of books, names of insects, and all specially emphasized words or titles.

In the family headings print the word 'family' in lower case, the family name in small caps.

No proof has come from you today, which I very much regret, as our time is getting exceedingly short.

Yours very truly,

*C. M. Merriam*



Washington, D. C., November 26, 1900.

Mr. A. H. Hershney,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 24th instant is at hand, together with pages 159 to 166 of Grinnell. Unfortunately no galley has been received for a number of days, and the page proof of Banks and Dyar has not yet put in an appearance.

You ask if I have not received the last two galleys of the article by Banks, in reply to which I can only state that I received last week galleys 36, 39 and 40 of Banks' paper on Arachnida and 41 to 46, Dyar. The main part of galley 45 is occupied by the first part of Banks' Neuropteroid insects. This is the last galley received and no advance proof of any kind has come since its arrival. It bears your stamp Nov. 20 and reached me the following day. I returned all of this galley to you the latter part of last week, and have had nothing more of it since; in other words, the completion of Banks' Neuropteroid insects has not reached me.

In reply to your inquiry as to how many pages will be used in the coming volume, I fear I cannot give you any very definite information. As I have resigned the editorship of the Proceedings, to take effect with the close of the current volume, I am unable to foretell what will happen next year. I have no doubt, however, that my successor will be glad to continue the present contract with you.

A. H. Hershney -- 2.

As to the present or current volume, it is my desire, as I have previously written you, to publish as much matter as you are able to print between now and the middle of December, at which time we will have to print the title, preliminary matter, and index, in order to close the volume and get it out before the end of the year. Hence the number of pages of this volume rests entirely with you.

In order that the Academy matter remaining in your hands may not look too small, I am transmitting herewith two additional papers --- one by R. E. O. Stearns on 'Fossil Land Shells of the John Day Region' --- another by Gerrit S. Miller entitled 'A Collection of Small Mammals from Mount Coffee, Liberia.' The Stearns paper has a single plate, the block for which I am sending you along with the manuscript.

Yours very truly,

*E. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., November 26, 1900.

C. L. Wright Engraving Co.,  
134 West 14th Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

I am sending you herewith three sheets of drawings to be reproduced by photo-engraving reduced to two-thirds present size and blocked on six blocks as indicated. Please send me four proofs of each, and the accompanying blocks, at your early convenience, along with the blocks and proofs of the half-tones, for which I sent you a copy a few days ago. Before sending these blocks, I hope you will have them gone over carefully by copy, in order that any necessary tracing or clearing out may be done before they are sent to me. In the last batch of cuts which you supplied to Doubleday, Page & Co. for the Harriman Alaska book were several which were considerably below your usual standard, and also one or two which contain blemishes which should have been corrected before leaving your office.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

\* 1114-1644.

*Washington*

Washington, D. C., November 26, 1900.

Dear Miller:

Thanks for your suggestion respecting the title of the Harriman Alaska expedition series of papers. This would do very well in the case of some of these papers, but would hardly fit others, as I am sure you will be convinced if you will take the trouble to look at the early brochures of this series. For instance, I imagine you would not find it easy to arrange in the way you suggest Ritter's paper entitled 'Harrimania maculosa, a New Genus and Species of Enteropneusta from Alaska, with Special regard to the Character of its Notochord.' Several others are nearly as bad.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.,  
U. S. National Museum.



Washington, D. C., November 27, 1900.

Prof. C. H. Gilbert,  
Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Dr. Gilbert:

The Committee on Publication of the Washington Academy of Sciences has by a unanimous vote accepted for publication the series of papers offered by you on the natural history of the Galapagos Islands.

If it is desired to print these papers in a particular sequence and in an unbroken series, please send me a memorandum to this effect, containing the necessary instructions. It will not be possible to print them before the first of the year. It might be possible to begin the new volume with them, so that the pagination of the series would begin with page 1 and continue in an unbroken series to the end. This would necessitate having all of the plates sufficiently in advance to have them reproduced and all ready, so that there would be no delay in printing.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., November 27, 1900.

A. H. HERSHEY,

New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 26th is at hand, together with the page proof referred to. Unfortunately the galley proof sent me Nov. 22 has thus far failed to appear. Luckily, however, the author is in this city, and has kept a copy of his paper. He is now at work comparing this with the page proof received from you today, and I expect to return the same to you tomorrow, along with all the other proof in hand.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., November 27, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The following instructions for authors' separates should be filed in your office at this time:

Stearns --- 100 covered. Send to ~~R. B. C.~~ R. B. C. Stearns, 1035 East 18th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Miller --- 100 uncovered. Send to Gerrit S. Miller, jr., U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Kincaid --- 100 of each article covered. Send to Prof. Trevor Kincaid, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Pergande --- 50 covered of each of his papers. Send to Theo. Pergande, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

~~Swarz~~ Swarz --- 50 uncovered. Send to E. A. Swarz, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Heidemann --- 50 uncovered. Send to Otto Heidemann, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dyar --- 50 covered. Send to Dr. H. G. Dyar, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Banks --- 50 uncovered of each of his papers. Send to Nathan Banks, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Fewkes --- 50 covered. Send to J. Walter Fewkes, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Hershey --- 2.

Howard --- 30 covered. Send to Dr. L. G. Howard, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In the case of papers by Pergande, ~~Swarz~~ Swarz, Heidemann, Dyar, Banks, and Howard, such separates as happen to be ready at the same time could be sent in separate bundles in one box, addressed to me at the Department of Agriculture, and I will see that they are delivered the same day.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., November 28, 1900.

Dr. J. Walter Fiske,  
Bureau of Ethnology.  
Dear Dr. Fiske:

At its last meeting, the Committee on Publication of the Washington Academy of Sciences accepted for publication by unanimous vote your paper on a theatrical performance at Wolpi. The three illustrations for this paper are now in the hands of the reproducer, and I expect shortly to send you proof of the text. In glancing over the latter I notice a reference to Binkes' account of the snake dance as being the first put on record. No date was given in this connection. Can you not furnish the year?

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., November 28, 1900.

Dr. Frank Baker,  
Secretary.

Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dear Dr. Baker:

As time for closing the current volume of Proceedings of the Washington Academy draws near, I am casting about for the necessary material to be embodied in the closing brochure. This should comprise, it seems to me, title page, list of affiliated societies, contents, list of illustrations, officers, and list of members, closing with the index. I shall be greatly obliged if you will furnish me with a correct list of members, resident and non-resident. Do you think it will be necessary to give addresses in the case of non-residents? Probably it would be better to do this.

Last year you furnished an abstract of Proceedings, which filled about three pages (pages XII to XIV). Shall you furnish a similar abstract for the present volume?

I suppose it will not be necessary to reprint the by-laws and rules relating to publication.

Another matter: At a recent meeting of the Board, the Chairmen of the several Committees on Non-resident membership were requested to report additional nominations. In this connection, I shall be obliged if you will kindly send me the 'Second List,' or a copy of it, prepared by the Zoological Committee last year.

Yours very truly,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., November 28, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The first batch of proof of Howard's article came this morning, and is now being read by author.

By express I am sending you herewith the balance of Fernow's article on the forests of Alaska for the Alaska book, an article by Fewkes on a theatrical performance at Wolpi, and corrected page proofs of Coquillett, Banks, and Dyar.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., November 30, 1900.

Bernard E. Green,  
Treasurer,

Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dear Mr. Green:

Many thanks for your letter of Nov. 27, in reply to my inquiries respecting the present status of the publication fund.

The bills of Gatchell & Manning, to which you refer, are for photo-engravings received and used in the volume. There is no question as to the correctness of the items. The only point was as to whether they had not been already paid. I see by your account that they have not, as the item of July 21 relates to a different set of cuts. I think, therefore, that these belated bills had better be paid.

Yours very truly,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Editor.

December 1, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

This noon I received from you a large batch of proof of the Washington Academy papers, for which I am devoutly thankful. This proof has been distributed to the various authors, and most of it will be returned to you on Monday.

I am still a long way from satisfied about the paper for halftone plates. If I understand Dill & Collins correctly, they claim that their Quaker finish paper without gloss will take 135 mesh halftones satisfactorily, but that it should not be used for finer mesh than this. Now you are, of course, aware that 200 mesh halftones give vastly better pictures than 135 mesh. The question is, whether Dill & Collins can furnish a paper without obvious coating or gloss and of durable quality that will take 200 mesh work handsomely.

Yours very truly,

*A. H. Hershey*



December 3, 1900.

C. L. Wright & Co.,  
134 West 14 Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

Your proofs, blocks, and bills for work done recently for the Washington Academy of Sciences are received, and appear to be correct, except that one of the bills is made out in my name, instead of to the Washington Academy of Sciences. If you will add the amount of this bill (\$5.70) to the other bill, I will transmit the same to our Treasurer for payment at once.

Respectfully,

*E. Hart*

December 3, 1900.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes,  
Bureau of Ethnology.

Dear Dr. Fewkes:

Herewith I am returning your original drawings for the three plates which accompany your article on a 'Theatrical Performance at Wolpi', and with them am sending proofs. These proofs, you will observe, are halftones on a special waterproof paper, which is said to be durable, and which we have adopted as a compromise measure for the remaining plates of Vol. 2. I will send you proof of your article as soon as received, which is likely to be within a day or two.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart*



December 3, 1900.

Mr. J. J. Fletcher,

Linnean Society of New South Wales,

Elizabeth Bay, Sidney, Australia.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your post-card of Sept. 20, respecting the supposed missing pages (107 to 110) of Vol. 1 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, I would state that these pages are the flyleaves facing the plates of Nelson's paper on Mexican squirrels. By an oversight on the part of the printer the limiting pages were not correctly given on the cover of the brochure, but if you will look inside, you will find that they are all there.

Respectfully,

*E. Hart Merriam*

December 3, 1900.

Herr Johann Fritz,  
Hofmuseum, Wien.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your request, I take pleasure in forwarding herewith the missing pages of your set of Vol. 1 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences; namely, pages 111 to 160. Pages 107 to 110 inclusive you will find in the brochure on Mexican squirrels by E. W. Nelson, which paper comprises pages 15 to 110. Pages 107 to 110 are flyleaves facing the plates, and their numbers were omitted on the outside cover by an oversight of the printer.

Respectfully,

*E. Hart Merriam*

Editor.



December 3, 1900.

Professor E. C. Starks,

Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Starks:

If you will kindly forward your paper, with accompanying plates, which you wish published in the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, I think we shall be able to take the matter in hand at an early date.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Starks,

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Merriam*

December 3, 1900.

Dear Dr. Baker:

Many thanks for your communications of Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, informing me as to recent changes in the membership list of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and transmitting a copy of the 'second list' of the Zoological Committee.

The inclosures asking for various brochures of the Proceedings have been attended to.

Yours very truly,

*E. Hart Merriam*

Dr. Frank Baker,

Secretary,

Washington Academy of Sciences.



Dec. 4, 1900

My dear Dr. Stearns:

Brief of your Serial Club paper has just  
 and. I had a very tight squeeze to get  
 it into this (the current) volume at all,  
 there were so many papers ahead of it  
 which have not yet been printed.

In some time, I will compare your MS  
 carefully with the galley today and then  
 send back to printer to put in pages.

The index is nearly ready + is keeping up  
 with the page proof, and the entire volume  
 will have to be printed about the middle  
 of the next - in order to get it out before  
 the end of the year. Hence there is not  
 a day to spare. So kindly return with  
 your corrections by first mail.

Ever kindest regards to you and Miss Mary.

Yours truly  
 C. Hart Merriam.



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

To the Board of Managers,

Washington Academy of Sciences:

The authorities of Stanford University have offered the Washington Academy of Sciences for publication in its Proceedings, a series of papers or special reports on the Natural History of the Galapagos Islands, based on the results of the Stanford University expedition of 1899. Your Committee by a unanimous vote has accented such of these papers as emanate from members of the Academy and affiliated societies, and recommends that the Board accept the few remaining papers by authors who are not members of the Academy, as it has already done in the parallel case of the Harriman Alaska expedition reports.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Chairman, Comm. on Publication

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES:

We hereby nominate for non-resident membership in the Washington Academy of Sciences, Outram Bangs of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Bangs is Curator of Mammals in the Agassiz Museum--the Museum of Comparative Zoology--and is a well know author in the fields of ornithology and mammalogy, as shown by th appended list of a few of his more important papers.

As an indication of Mr. Bang's enthusiasm it may be mentioned that for several years he has had collectors in Newfoundland, Labrador, and South America, at his personal expense.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1900. Respectfully,

*E. W. Mearns*  
*D. S. Palmer*  
*E. W. Nelson*

Mammals of Newfoundland

Mammals of Labrador

Review of Weasels of Eastern North America

Review of Squirrels of Eastern North America

Review of Skunks of Genus Mephitis of Eastern North America

Birds of Santa Marta, Colombia, South America

Mammals of Santa Marta, Colombia, South America

Mammals and Birds of Peninsular Florida



TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

We hereby nominate for non-resident membership in the Washington Academy of Sciences, Charles F. Batchelder of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Batchelder is Secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History and a well known ornithologist. For many years he has been an officer of the Nuttall Ornithological Club and of the American Ornithologists' Union, and has been associate editor of the Auk. He is now Vice-President of the American Ornithologists' Union. The titles of some of his more important publications are appended. December 4, 1900.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
*J. S. Palmer*  
*E. W. Nelson*

Birds of the Upper St. John

• Winter Birds from New Mexico

North Carolina Mountains in Winter

December 4, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday I returned to you all of the entomological galley proof, and today I returned the whole of the galley proof of Howard's article by mail. I sent you also by express this morning the blocks for Howard's article. These blocks are for text figures 17 to 36 inclusive, and there are 2 plates, 30 and 31. Dr Howard tells me that by mistake he numbered these plates (on the blocks) 26 and 27. You will understand that his No. 26 is 30, and his No. 27, 31. Proofs of these plates were sent you with the copy, and were not returned by you, so they must be in your possession. I shall be glad to see page proof of the Howard article with the plates at your early convenience.

Some days ago I sent you the first page proof of three articles requiring a considerable number of corrections; namely, Banks' Arachnida, Banks' Neuroptera, and Dyar's Lepidoptera. Revise page of these has not yet reached me. I should be glad to see these as promptly as possible, so that you may go to press with these articles.



A. H. Harshey -- 2.

In reading proof of the Howard article, I regret to observe that the typewritten sheet, which I sent you on Nov. 23 as a memorandum to your compositor in setting this article, has not been followed.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam -

1/3

Copy of Stearns and Fenkes recd. today  
+ sent to author - done -



December 5, 1900.

W. G. Ramsay, Treasurer,  
Hellictype Printing Co.,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 3d instant inclosing statement, referring to your bill of \$129.00 for six hellictype plates made last July, has just reached me. I was at a loss to understand why this bill had not been paid, but on looking the matter up I find that the plates were delivered in July, just before I left for California, but I am unable to find the original bill or any record of the same in my books. I return your statement herewith, and if you will kindly make out a bill for six plates in an edition of 1500 copies, as per attached memorandum, I will transmit the same to our Treasurer at once so that it may be paid without further delay.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Editor.

December 5, 1900.

A. B. Macallum, Librarian,  
Canadian Institute,  
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry of Nov. 28, respecting the pagination of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, I would state that there is no error in the pagination as given on the covers in the brochure comprising pages 367 to 388. The supposed missing pages are explanations of plates, and will be found facing the plates. It is our custom to page these plate explanations, in order that they may be referred to for information not contained in the text.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Editor Proc. Wash.



December 5, 1900.

Dear Loring:

Your letter of Nov. 27 addressed to the Treasurer of the Washington Academy of Sciences has been referred to me for reply. The Academy has thus far published nothing on mammals except my paper on 'Twenty-Six New Mammals from Alaska,' a copy of which I sent you last summer.

I am glad to know that you are still alive. I saw with regret sometime ago that you had been chewed up by a bear. I hope the bear also is still alive. With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Mr. J. Alden Loring,

New York Zoological Society.



December 5, 1900.

Mr. Joseph H. Taft,  
41 East 20 Street,  
New York.

My dear Mr. Taft:

Pardon my delay in replying to your recent letter about the proposed building for the Washington Academy of Sciences. I wanted to wait till a Board meeting, which was held yesterday, in order to see if any further action would be taken, but none was taken, so that for the present the matter stands just where it was when you were here last. At the same time I think the Building Committee will shortly ask for authority to have plans drawn.

The plans which you have taken the trouble to send me for comment and suggestions strike me on the whole as excellent, although requiring modification in some particulars. For instance, the front part of the first story in both plans (A & B) has too much waste room -- I mean room which might be rented to great advantage. The front part of this story, for business purposes, is the best in the whole building, if I am not mistaken, and therefore should not be given up to such purposes as toilet rooms, cloak rooms, janitor's closets, etc. A splendid office room could be made on each side of the main doorway. The janitor's office, room for extra chairs, etc., could go in the basement, in which there will be plenty of room.

Joseph H. Taft -- 2.

At the back end of the lecture room on one or both sides of the platform there should be a dressing room for the lecturer, where he can leave his top coat, etc., and where he can arrange his slides or other illustrations for his lecture, and where the lantern and other articles used in lectures can be kept.

What is the seating capacity of the lecture hall? This is, of course, a most important item in deciding on any particular plan. The seating capacity should not be less than 1500, and would be much better if, including the galleries, 2000 persons could be seated.

Your plan for galleries and rooms on the mezzanine floor strikes me as most admirable, ~~but~~ I would use the rooms you have designated 'meeting rooms' for renting as business offices, and put the meeting rooms upstairs. The meeting rooms are used only once a week, and need not be in a desirable part of the building. Your plan for the second floor provides too much room for library purposes and not enough for rooms for meetings. Owing to the difficulty of lighting the rooms on the south side of this floor the way it is now decided, would it not be practicable to run the lecture rooms crossways of the building, so that they may be lighted from in front? Thus by means of a skylight it might be possible to obtain sufficient light in the back part of the room, where the



Joseph H. Taft --- 3.

platform would naturally be placed. Your plan of a lecture room which can be used as two rooms, or thrown open and used as one large room, is a very great advantage, and one which should be preserved if possible. Your third floor seems admirably adapted to our needs, and by making more office rooms below and ~~meeting~~ <sup>making</sup> the meeting rooms up stairs, I think we can easily double the number of rentable rooms.

You speak of these as 'rough plans'. It seems to me they are good enough for our purposes. In compliance with your request, I am returning them to you herewith for such further modification as you may care to make in view of my suggestions. I will let you know, of course, as soon as anything is done by the Academy.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -

December 6, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Page proof of a batch of Academy entomological articles arrived this morning, and has been distributed to authors. Part of it came back this afternoon, and I have retailed to you page revise of both of Banks' articles, Dyar's, and Heidemann's. The others I will send this evening, if possible; if not, tomorrow.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., December 6, 1900.

Dear Loring:

In writing you yesterday I omitted the word 'American' before the mammal titles. If you refer to mammal papers in general, the Washington Academy has published the following, all by Gerrit S. Miller, jr.:

Bats of the Genus *Monophyllus*;

The Giant Squirrels of Burmah and the Malay Peninsula;

Descriptions of Two New Squirrels from Truong, Lower Siam;

Preliminary Revision of the European Redbacked Mice;

Mammals collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott on Islands in the North China Sea; and has in hand still another paper by the same author on Mammals of Liberia, which will probably appear in the course of a couple of weeks.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

I. Allen Loring,

Zoological Park,

New York.



TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

We hereby nominate for non-resident membership in the Washington Academy of Sciences, Vernon L. Kellogg, Professor of Entomology, Stanford University, California.

Professor Kellogg is an original worker of a high order and has recently published, under joint authorship with President David S. Jordan, a book entitled *Animal Life*.

Some of his more important papers are enumerated below.

Respectfully,

December 7, 1900.

*L. O. Howard*  
*E. M. Mearns*  
*D. S. Palmer*

The divided eyes of Arthropods. 1898

The Mallophaga of North American Birds. 1896.

The Affinities of the Lepidopterous wing. 1885

The mouth-parts of Lepidoptera. 1898.

The mouth-parts of Diptera. 1898-99.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

We hereby nominate for non-resident membership in the Washington Academy of Sciences, Daniel G. Elliot, Curator, Department of Zoology, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

Mr. Elliot is a well known Zoologist. He has been president of the American Ornithologists' Union, and has published a number of books in addition to special technical papers.

The titles of some of his publications are given below.

December 7, 1900.

Respectfully,

Game Birds of North America. 1865.

Birds of North America (folio). 1866-69.

Monograph of Trochilidae (Humming birds).

Monograph of Pittidae.

Revision of Ibises.

North American Shore Birds.

Waterfowl of North America.

Monograph of Felidae (Cats).

*E. M. Mearns*  
*E. A. Mearns*  
*D. S. Palmer*

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

We hereby nominate for non-resident membership in the Washington Academy of Sciences, H. W. Conn, Professor of Biology, Wesleyan University.

Professor Conn is a well known Biologist and author. Among his more important papers are the following.

Fermentations of Milk.

Ripening of cream by artificial Bacteria Culture

Story of the Living Machine. . 1899

Story of Germ Life. 1897

Living World, whence it came and whither it is drifting.

Evolution of Today. 1896.

December 7, 1900.

Respectfully,

*E. H. H. H. H.*  
*H. O. Howard*  
*D. S. Palmer*



F.ell 755

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Page proof of the Howard article for the Washington Academy of Sciences has just reached me, and I am greatly obliged for your promptness. The same package contains the remainder of the Fewkes article. I hope to return all this proof to you tomorrow. I have returned today all of the entomological proof which I did not return yesterday.

The Coquillett brochure, which you mention as having mailed yesterday, has not yet arrived.

Very truly yours,

*C. H. Merriam*



Washington, D. C., December 8, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Proof of Miller's Liberia mammal paper for the Washington Academy has just come to hand, and has been handed to the author. I trust it will be returned in time to reach you Monday.

Herewith I am returning the page proof of Howard's article. On pages 557 and 560 you will observe a most extraordinary transposition, no less than eight lines belonging to page 557 having been transferred to page 560.

The author tells me that in making up plate 31, the wrong cut was sent you for figure 1. He has given me the correct cut for this figure, which fortunately is the same size, and I am forwarding it to you herewith. I should be very glad if you will send me proofs of these halftone plates on the paper you have selected for the edition. You will, of course, see that only the very best possible work is done on these plates, as it would be exceedingly humiliating to me if they were to come out as poorly as some we have published in the past. The text figures also I hope you will have overlaid and made ready with the greatest care. Those which appeared in some of the brochures published while I was away last July and August were most unsatisfactory. You will, of course, send revise of all page proof in which material alterations are required.

A. H. Hershey -- 2.

Inclosed is a blank form of bill for authors' separates. I shall be obliged if you will send me a proof of this bill, and then print 200 copies.

Dr. Howard asks to have the number of his separates reduced from 300 to 200. Please have 150 of these sent wrapped in the ordinary Academy wrapper, the others unwrapped. Put all together in one package, and ship by express to Dr. L. O. Howard, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., December 8, 1900.

Dear Starks:

Our letters have crossed, but this will do no harm, as I have already answered your inquiry as far as it is possible for me to do so until your paper is in my hands. I will now merely congratulate you on your restoration to health. All of your numerous friends here rejoice to know that you have finally struck a man who understands your case, and has been able to put you on the right track.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Starks,

Yours very truly,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Prof. E. C. Starks,  
Stanford University,  
California.

Washington, D. C., December 8, 1900.

Bernard R. Green, Treasurer,

Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dear Mr. Green:

Herewith I inclose three bills against the Washington Academy, as follows:

Heliotype Printing Co. ---  
For 1500 copies each of six plates .....\$129.00

C. L. Wright & Co. ---  
For three halftone plates and five text figures ... 18.66

C. Hart Merriam ---  
For expenses of Editor's Office for November ..... 5.01

With respect to the bill of the Heliotype Company, dated July 20, I would state that this bill was not sent me until after my departure for California, since which the account has been overlooked. The plates in question were published in an article on meteorites by Merrill and Stokes.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Dec. 9, 1966

Mr. A. H. Murray  
New Canaan, Conn.

Dear Sir:

By this mail I am returning  
to you galley proof of the Embury  
article for Wash. Acad. Sci.,  
and by U.S. Express I am sending  
you the blocks for the 3 left  
plates (with proof of copy) for the  
Embury article, and blocks for  
text figs. for Miller article  
on mammals for Libia.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

P.S. One title of Howard paper  
please insert: Libia xxxxxx, Fig 11-12



Washington, D. C., December 10, 1900.

William Wesley & Son,  
28 Essex Street, Strand,  
London, England.

Dear Sirs:

Your post-card of Nov. 26th, addressed to the Secretary of the Washington Academy of Sciences, has been forwarded to me for attention. In compliance with your request, I am sending you the publications of the Washington Academy relating to the Harriman Alaska expedition, so far as now published. Nineteen papers have thus far appeared. Others will follow during the coming year. The average price of these brochures is 25 cents each. Remittance should be made to Bernard R. Green, Treasurer, Library of Congress Building, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Editor.

*It would be cheaper to purchase the  
whole volume of the preceding issue.*

Washington, D. C., December 10, 1900.

The Editor

of Dr. A. Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen,  
Gotha, Germany.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of Nov. 12th, I have brought the matter to the attention of the Board of Managers of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and am authorized to place 'Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen' on the exchange list of the Academy. Hereafter brochures will be sent you as issued, beginning with Vol. 3 in January; or if you prefer, the exchange may be dated back, so that you may receive Vols. 1 and 2.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Editor.



Washington, D. C., December 10, 1900.

Dr. Frank Baker,  
Zoological Park,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Baker:

Many thanks for your letter of the 10th instant, transmitting the preliminary matter and lists of members for Vol. 2 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

You are entirely right about the Jenkins paper. It did not materialize on April 18th, but was given May 1st.

In the case of Pritchett, whose transposition from the resident to the non-resident list takes effect at the end of this month, I have replaced his name in the resident list, for the reason that the current volume is for the year 1900, not 1901. In the next volume he will go down, of course, as a non-resident.

Is it possible that Lucas is a member of the Committee on Publication? If so, I am sure I never heard of it before, and am very sorry, as I have never notified him of the meetings.

Very truly yours,

Washington, D. C., December 10, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Today I have already sent you returned galley proof of the Miller article on Liberian Mammals for the Washington Academy of Sciences, with proofs of cuts attached in the proper places. The blocks for these cuts were sent you by United States Express, with the halftone blocks for the Fewkes paper.

I have also sent you by mail a short paper on foxes by Merriam, to go into the Academy Proceedings.

With respect to the sequence of the remaining papers, Fewkes would follow Howard, then Miller, then Merriam, winding up with Stearns (Fossil Shells from the John Day Region). I want Stearns to come last, in order to give us time to receive his galley proof, which was sent to him in California by special delivery on the 4th instant, and which may, therefore, reach me on the 15th.

The two halftone plates accompanying the Howard article were sent you without legends. Please insert the following captions:

PLATE XXX.

1. *Muscina stabulans*; 2. *Platylabus casei*.

PLATE XXXI.

1. *Hippelates flavipes*; 2. *Drosophila ampelophaga*;  
3. *Pseudopyrellia cornicina*.



A. H. Hershey --- 2.

By this mail I am sending you the preliminary matter for the current volume. This, you will remember, is paged in Roman, and for form and type can follow the corresponding brochure as published in Vol. 1.

The index is nearly up to the page proof. By the way, I have not yet received a lot of pages requiring considerable correction in the page proof returned you a few days ago. When will the next batch of brochures be issued?

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., December 10, 1900.

John Thorburn, Librarian.

Geological Survey of Canada.

Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Sept. 25th, addressed to the Secretary of the Washington Academy of Sciences, was referred to me a few days ago, and at the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washington Academy I was authorized to place the Library of the Geological Survey of Canada on our exchange list. Shall I send you Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 (which latter will be ready for delivery in two or three weeks), or do you prefer to begin the exchange with Vol. 3, which will begin early in January? I should be glad to know also whether you wish to receive the brochures from time to time as issued, or the whole volume at the end of the year.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Editor.

*1112-1118*

*1112-1118*



201/ 088

Washington, D. C., December 11, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I received from you today revised page proof of Washington Academy matter, pages 507 to 535, and am returning the same to you herewith. I am sending you also in a separate envelope the additional preliminary matter necessary for the completion of the terminal brochure --- by additional I mean additional to that which I sent you yesterday for this same part. I am now sending the contents and list of illustrations. The title page may be exactly the same as that used last year, except that Vol. 1 becomes Vol. 2; the date 1900, and the dates below the word 'Washington' at bottom of page March - December, 1900. The reverse of the title page (page ii) remains exactly the same as last year. The contents and list of illustrations are sent herewith; the list of officers and members and abstract of Proceedings went to you yesterday. This completes the matter --- all but the index, which will be sent you within a few hours of the receipt of page proof of the last brochure. If there are any points you do not fully understand, you will, of course, let me know at once.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



Washington, D. C., December 13, 1900.

C. L. Wright & Co.,  
134 West 14th Street,  
New York.

Dear Sirs:

Herewith I send you a photographic plate of skulls, which I shall be obliged if you will reproduce by halftone at once, and send me the plate (with proofs of the same) at your earliest possible convenience. Please bill to the Washington Academy of Sciences, and send bill to me with the proofs and blocks, and I will see that it is paid promptly.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. U., December 13, 1900.

Dr. Frank Baker, Secretary.

Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dear Dr. Baker:

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers the Washington Academy of Sciences added to its mailing list the 'Botanischer Verein der Provinz Brandenburg,' 6/7 Grunewald Strasse, Berlin W, Germany.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., December 13, 1900.

Dr. Th. Loesener,

Bibliothekar,

Botanischer Verein der Provinz Brandenburg.

My dear Sir:

Your communication dated Nov. 1 reached me a few days ago, and I took pleasure in bringing the same before the Board of Managers of the Washington Academy of Sciences at its last meeting. I am authorized by the Board to grant your request for exchange, in accordance with which I have placed the name of the Brandenburg Botanischer Verein on our mailing list, and beg to assure you that we shall be pleased to receive in exchange your own valued publication.

This exchange will take place with the beginning of January, 1901; in other words, with Vol. 3 of our Proceedings. Should you care to complete your set by securing Vols. 1 and 2, we shall be pleased to send them also in exchange for corresponding volumes of your Society's publication.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Editor.

Washington, D. C., December 13, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

This morning's mail brought me page proof of the Miller and Fewkes articles and proofs of captions for Howard's plates (plates 30 and 31). The Miller proof I am returning herewith; the Fewkes proof I expect to return this evening. The proofs of plates 30 and 31 are inclosed herewith.

You may now proceed at once with the printing of all the matter you have in page proof. You will pardon me for again mentioning the matter of text figures in the Howard and Miller articles. Similar text figures of skulls in some of the earlier brochures of the present volume were highly unsatisfactory.

Have you succeeded in getting a non-coated paper for the halftone plates? I have been hoping to receive sample plates printed on this paper.

You now have in your hands all of the matter for Vol. 2, except the index, which will be sent you immediately after the receipt of page proof of the remaining articles.

Very truly yours,  
*C. Hart Merriam*



442

Washington, D. C., December 13, 1900.

John Macdell, Esq., Librarian,  
School of Mining,  
Kingston, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of Nov. 29, addressed to the Secretary of the Washington Academy of Sciences, was brought before the Board at its last meeting, and I was instructed to reply to the effect that owing to the technical and exclusive character of the Washington Academy and the widely different character of the Queen's Quarterly, the Academy would not be able, in accordance with its precedents to make the exchange requested.

Respectfully,

  
Editor.



Washington, D. C., December 12, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

A few moments ago I received, and replied to, your telegram inquiring about Heidemann's page proof. As stated in my telegram, I returned this proof to you in the same package with page proof of Banks and Dyar on Dec. 6th, as I wrote you at the time. Inasmuch as you did not mention its nonreceipt, I had every reason to believe it was in your hands, and would be printed promptly.

The ~~proof~~ of the Powers article was delayed by the author's temporary absence from the city, and did not reach me until this morning. I immediately forwarded it to you, and it should be in your hands before the arrival of this letter.

Yesterday I received from California the galley proof of the Stearns article on Fossil Shells of the John Day Region, and sent the same to you at once for paging. Now that we have this paper back, its sequence in the series makes no particular difference. It can follow the Miller paper on Mammals of Mount Coffee, Liberia, if you like, so that my short tax paper (copy for which is still in your hands) may come at the end of the volume.

Trusting that you will send me without delay galley proof of the remaining material for the volume, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dec. 15, 1900

C. L. Wright + Co.

Dr. Sir:

Herewith I send you another plate - profile plate of part of skull for reproduction by half tone, natural size. Please make body of plate solid black with numbers white, as in the plate sent you yesterday.

I hope you can put these plates up by 4th thing in so I can receive the blocks not later than Tuesday the 18th.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

C. L. Wright + Co.

134 West 14th St.

New York



Washington, D. C., December 17, 1900.

A. H. Henshey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I return to you duplicate page proof of the Heidemann article, and the galley today received of my 'Fox' paper. The loss of the Heidemann matter was unfortunate, but I trust will not prove serious. I am glad to know that you will let us have the preliminary matter for the volume at once, as our time is now getting very short, and I don't wish to take any chances on any unforeseen delay, which might put the completion of the volume over into next year.

If you will send me tomorrow page proof of Stearns' 'Fossil Shells' and Merriam's 'Foxes', I will send you copy for index immediately thereafter.

Proofs of the Howard plates on the Quaker finish paper arrived today, and are very satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



(Confidential)

December 17, 1900.

My dear Osborn:

It is the purpose of the Washington Academy of Sciences to select to non-resident membership a small number of deserving men during the month of December each year. In the case of the zoologists, we elected a small number last year, including yourself, Scott, Wilson, Wilder, Bumpus and possibly a few others whose names I do not at the moment recall. It is our desire to elect a few others during the next week or ten days, and I shall be under great obligations if you will kindly send me a short list of members of the Society of Naturalists whom you consider most fit for membership in the Academy. It will be a great favor if you can find time to reply within the next few days.

Very truly yours,

Prof. Henry F. Osborn,  
American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.

Washington, D. C., December 17, 1900.

Berthold Meisel,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

At what date can you furnish an edition of 1200 copies of the worm plates you have made of Nemerteans by Prof. Coe of Yale? I have not yet received any corrected proofs, but assume that you have made the corrections indicated. If you can supply the edition of 1200 copies each of these six plates early in January, the running heading for the top of the plate should be:

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. Vol. III.

Plate I [-VI]

If you can furnish these plates early in January, they will take the numbers I to VI, as in the originals; if they come later, they will have to take other numbers. The lettering should agree as nearly as possible in character and size with that on the accompanying plate, which I inclose for a sample. The running caption for the bottom of the six worm plates was sent you before, and is, I believe, 'Alaska Nemerteans', to be engraved in small caps. Please send me proofs of all the lettering, so that there may be no possibility of mistake.

Yours truly,



Washington, D. C., December 20, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Today I received from you proof of the preliminary matter for the Washington Academy, and will return the same tomorrow.

Yesterday I received and returned to you page proof of Stearns' 'Fossil Shells' and Merriam's 'Red Foxes', and by express sent you the blocks for the two plates accompanying the latter article. I called your attention also to what appears to be a serious error in pagination, which prevents us from completing the index. If, as I hope, corrected revise of these with proper pagination reach me tomorrow, I will endeavor to send you copy for index tomorrow night.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., December 20, 1900.

Jno. Thorburn, Librarian,  
Geological Survey of Canada,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 15th instant reached me a few days ago, and was immediately followed by the receipt of the last Annual Report of the Geological Survey, and a copy of Prof. Macoun's Catalogue of Birds. The Catalogue of Plants, to which you refer, has not yet arrived.

Inasmuch as you prefer the whole volume bound at the end of the year, rather than the separate brochures, I will delay the sending until sometime in January, when I hope to be able to send you volumes 1 and 2 bound. The terminal brochures of Vol. 2 are just being issued.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Editor.



Washington, D. C., December 22, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday morning I received from you revise proof of the Stearns and Merriam papers with the pagination corrected. The index was immediately completed, and I returned to you (yesterday) by letter post, with special delivery stamps attached, two packages ---- one containing copy for the index; the other containing the revise page proof of the Stearns and Merriam papers and galley proof of the preliminary matter for the terminal brochure.

I trust you will go to press without further delay with all the remaining articles, so that they may be issued as early as possible next week. You have probably already printed the Howard and Fewkes papers. It is important that all of these papers should be issued at the earliest possible date.

A number of papers for Vol. 3 are already in hand. Do you wish to begin composition on these immediately, or shall I hold them and turn them over to my successor to send to you early in January?

If you are ready to go on with the Harriman expedition book, I can send you the corrections and new cuts for the early articles any day now.

A. H. Hershey -- 2.

What has become of Candell's separates? Separates of the other entomological brochures reached me in one large package today, and I delivered them to their respective authors immediately. Candell's were asked for, but I was unable to furnish any information on the subject.

In the case of the papers not yet distributed, the authors desire separates as follows:

Fewkes --- 50 covered.

Miller --- 100 uncovered.

Stearns --- 100 covered.

Howard --- 200 covered.

Merriam --- 150 covered.

Respectfully,

*E. Hart Harriman*



Washington, D. C., December 22, 1900.

Gerrit S. Miller,  
U. S. National Museum.

Dear Miller:

Your letter of the 20th instant is at hand. I will endeavor to see that the correction you mention is made when the volume is completed.

I have resigned the Editorship of the Academy's Proceedings, to take effect with the completion of the present volume, about the end of this month. I have no doubt, however, that my successor, whoever he may be, will push the papers along for the ~~second~~ <sup>third</sup> volume as promptly as may be. We have several rather extensive papers banked up for this volume now --- one by Coe on 'Nemerteans', illustrated by six colored plates; another on 'A Remaining Group of Harriman Expedition Insects' illustrated by a number of plates; one on 'Fish Skeletons' with plates; besides the offer of a number, which are said to be ready for the printer, but have not reached my hands. All I can do, of course, is to turn these over to my successor, as soon as he is named, although in the case of the Coe paper I have already had the plates reproduced, and have set the thing a going to save time, the paper being a long one. I see no reason, however, why your paper could not be reached and published during the month of January --- at least before the close of the month.

Very truly yours,

*E. H. Harriman*

Washington, D. C., December 22, 1900.

Berthold Meisel,  
164 High Street,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 20th instant reached me yesterday, and the six plates of Alaska Nemerteans arrived today, for which I am obliged. These proofs seem to be for lettering only, as the corrections indicated in the previous set have not been attended to. The lettering is correct, except the periods after the numerals, which should be stricken out; and you may go ahead and print the plates at your earliest convenience. When dry, they should be shipped, addressed as follows:

New Era Printing Co.  
Lancaster, Pa.

(Plates I-VI for Washington Academy of Sciences).

The edition should be 1,300 copies. Please note that the size of our page is 7 x 10 inches. Another 1,000 copies will be wanted later by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, in which the top line will be changed. Please make out bill to E. H. Harriman, and send the same to me.

I will be obliged if you will send me a set of lettered proofs, to be used in verifying the references in the text, as it will be necessary to print the text at the same time you are printing the plates.

Respectfully,

*E. H. Harriman*



Washington, D. C., December 24, 1900.

Professor E. B. Wilson,  
Department of Zoology,  
Columbia University.

My dear Wilson:

Your letter of the 22d instant, respecting two papers by Hubert L. Clark, offered for publication in the Washington Academy of Sciences, is at hand. The only difficulty in the way of our acceptance of these papers is the fact that Clark is not a member of the Academy. One of the rules of the Academy is, that papers cannot be accepted for publication except from members of the Academy and affiliated societies. In exceptional cases, however, the Board has reserved the right to accept papers contributed by non-members of the organization. You are better able than I to judge as to whether these papers are of such unusual importance as to merit special action by the Board.

By the way, I should be very glad if you could send me immediately, and in strictest confidence, the names of a few members of the Society of Naturalists whom you regard as proper candidates for non-resident membership in the Academy. It is our practice to elect a few additional non-resident members each December, and the next meeting is likely to be held on Friday of this week. Naturalists who have been already elected to non-resident membership in the Academy are, Bumpus, Hagermann, Walter Faxon, Forbes, Gage, Garman, Hyatt, Jordan, Nutting, Ortman, Osborn, Ritter, W. B. Scott,

E. B. Wilson --- 2.

John B. Smith, Bert Wilder, E. B. Wilson, and Dean C. Worcester. If you can take time to let me have your suggestions as early as possible, I shall be under obligations.

Expecting to see you at the Baltimore meeting in a few days, I remain,

Yours very truly,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., December 28, 1900.

A. R. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 25th instant is at hand, and the page proof of the preliminary matter for the Washington Academy arrived this morning. I expect to return the same to you this evening. I trust the remaining brochures for this volume have been printed, or are being printed today, so that no possible question as to priority of date can arise. I am hoping also to receive proof of the index in the morning.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., December 27, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Since returning page proof of the preliminary brochure last evening, I have learned that the address of Prof. S. A. Forbes, University of Illinois, is Urbana, instead of Champaign, and shall be obliged if you will make the correction in the list of non-resident members.

Three galley's of proof of index came today, and is now being read.

I shall be obliged if you will send me a couple of copies of our present mailing list as revised to date. I am sending you herewith my last copy, which, however, is not down to date, for some of the corrections indicated you have already made. In this list I have stricken out names that should go out, and hand you herewith a memorandum of additional names and addresses which should go in.

Proof of the Koeler bird article, with author's corrections, came today. I have added mine, and will return tomorrow, along with out for an initial 'T', to replace the 'Acorn' one at the beginning of the article.

A. H. Hershey -- 2.

If you are so rushed with work that you cannot conveniently make the changes in the mailing list until the first week in January, well and good, as it would do no particular harm if the remaining brochures were sent to the old list. I am much distressed at not receiving the remaining brochures. I hope they have been mailed not later than today.

Respectfully,

*W. H. H. Hershey*



## ADDITIONS TO MAILING LIST.

## Add to Exchange List:

- Library, Geological Survey, Ottawa, Canada.  
 U. S. Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.  
 Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen, Gotha, Germany.  
 Botanischer Verein der Provinz Brandenburg, 6/7 Grunewald Strasse, Berlin W, Germany.

## Add to Regular List:

- Prof. Emory R. Johnson, 75 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.  
 Prof. L. A. Bauer, U. S. Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.  
 Frank H. Cameron, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.  
 Prof. Henry S. Graves, Yale School of Forestry, New Haven, Conn.  
 Prof. Samuel L. Penfield, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
 Prof. Cleveland Abbe, Washington, D. C.

Probably most of these are already on your latest mailing list, but not on my copy.

Washington, D. C., December 27, 1900.

Prof. Charles P. Shian,  
 University, Berkeley, Calif.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, recently received, I would state that the Washington Academy of Sciences does not distribute its Proceedings, except to members, exchanges, and certain important libraries. Among the latter is the library of the University of California, where you will find a complete set of the brochures. We have thus far published 19 papers relating to the results of the Harriman Alaska expedition, and have others in hand. Special numbers may be purchased from the Treasurer at an average price of twenty-five cents each.

Respectfully,

Bernard R. Green, Treasurer,  
 Library of Congress Building.

(Per M).



Washington, D. C., December 27, 1900.

Joseph F. Thompson, Librarian,

Portland Society of Natural History,

Portland, Maine.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your post-card of the 20th instant, I regret to say that I cannot comply with your request for the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, unless an exchange of publications is authorized by the Board. The first volume of our Proceedings contains 347 pages, the second volume about 400. If your Society publishes a suitable exchange, and you desire to exchange publications with us, please address a letter to that effect to Hon. Charles D. Walcott, President Washington Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,

Dec. 28, 1900.

A. H. Henshaw Esq.

Dr. Sir:

Proof of last part of Index recd. special delivery Noelle last night. I shall try to return to you complete proof of Index this afternoon.

Recd. this morning page review of preliminary matter + am returning same to you herewith. Of course you understand that the Index goes out as a part of this preliminary brochure under same covers.

After making the few corrections indicated you may print at once this preliminary matter (proof enclosed).

Out of this, we want to use lists of officers and members as a special circular to send to new members. So please print us 200 copies of pp. ix-xv of this matter, leaving out the 'Abstract of Proceedings' from p. xvi.

With this, we want the circular letter of which I sent you copy a day or two ago.



The outside cover of the list of officers & members (on same paper as inside) should read (area middle part of page - not full page):

Washington Academy of Sciences

Officers and Members

1900

I am sending you also copy of the annual price list of brochures. This should cover pp. 2, 3, & 4 of the outside cover, besides which we want 100 separate copies.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam -

P.S. Had you not better hold the surplus stock of remaining brochures until we return sets to you for binding?



Washington, D. C., December 29, 1900.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday I returned by special delivery all the proof of the index, and wrote you with respect to the same and other matters.

I now wish to inquire about binding Vol. 2 in similar manner to Vol. 1, which, you will remember, you had bound for us last year. I hope Vol. 2 is not too thick to be bound in one volume. What is your judgment as to this? As I remember it, the price last year was thirty cents. What will it be this year in a batch of say 200 copies? Have you the stock over and above that sent to our mailing list, or have all the brochures been sent to our Treasurer, Bernard R. Green?

I hope you can send the bills for Vol. 2 at an early date, and shall be obliged if you will kindly make two bills, as follows:

1. E. H. Harriman bill --- to include composition and electrotyping of all the matter included in the 19 brochures, entitled 'Papers from the Harriman Alaska Expedition.' Make this bill out in the name of E. H. Harriman, and send to me.

2. Washington Academy bill --- bill to Washington Academy press work, paper, and mailing of the 19 Harriman expedition brochures; and in the usual manner, according to the old contract. All

A. H. Hershey --- 2.

other matter for the volume. The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Washington Academy has asked me to request that bills for contract work be made out as closely as possible to conform with the terms of the contract, for simplicity in auditing. If there is anything about any of this matter which you do not fully understand, please let me know. We are anxious to receive the bills as early as possible, and I should thank you if you will send the bill to E. H. Harriman the first of the week.

Before closing, I wish to express my appreciation of the care you have used in printing the text figures in these last brochures. In view of the poor quality of the paper for this kind of work, the results are certainly satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

*E. H. Harriman*



Washington, D. C., January 4, 1901.

Bernard R. Green,  
Treasurer,

Washington Academy of Sciences.

My dear Mr. Green:

I hand you herewith the following bills relating to the publication of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences:

Stallings (for proof reading, etc. of 420 pages at \$ .30 per page) ----- \$126.00

Thompson (for preparing Index and Contents) ----- 30.00

C. L. Wright (for plates 35 and 37) ----- 10.36

C. Hart Merriam (for expenses of Editor's Office, month of December) ----- 9.05

The printer's bill has not yet been received. I am hurrying them up, and will send it to you as soon as it comes.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., December 31, 1900.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

to C. HART MERRIAM, Dr.,

For expenses of Editor's Office, month of December ----

Postage ----- \$7.20

Special delivery ----- .60

1 ream typewriting paper ----- 1.25

----- \$9.05

Received payment,

Washington, D. C., January 3, 1901.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

to B. D. STALLINGS, Dr.,

For preparing, reading, etc., 420 pages, Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, at \$ .30 per page ----- \$126.00

Received payment,

B. D. Stallings,

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.



Washington, D. C., January 5, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

After all our rush and the number of special delivery stamps we used up in expediting the index, it does seem a pity that the terminal brochure has not yet appeared. In this connection it occurs to me that I have not yet seen proof of price list of publications intended for the 2d, 3d, and 4th pages of the cover. By the way, the price for the whole volume, mentioned at the bottom of this price list, should be \$5.60 instead of \$4.00.

If the binding can be done at essentially the same price as last year, we will have the same number of copies bound. This, as I remember it, was 200. The remaining stock should be bound in paper covers, as was done last year, and sent to our Treasurer, Mr. Green.

Please send me at your earliest convenience proof of the <sup>enclosed</sup> accompanying circular.

The bill for the Harriman matter has not yet reached me, much to my regret, as it is holding back all the other bills, which should have gone in Dec. 31st. Hoping that it may still arrive this evening, I remain,

Respectfully,

*E. Hart Harriman*

Washington, D. C., January 11, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

At last your bill for the Harriman matter has reached me. I am sorry to hear that it is holding back all the other bills, which should have gone in Dec. 31st. Hoping that it may still arrive this evening, I remain,

Respectfully,

*E. Hart Harriman*



Washington, D. C., January 9, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

At last your bills for the Washington Academy and Harriman matter have arrived, for which I am greatly obliged. In making them out, however, you have gone into a great deal of unnecessary detail, and the Academy bill is made out in quite a different manner from the terms of our contract. This reminds me that the old contract, which called for 1,000 copies, was never readjusted to fit the 1,200 copies, which you are now printing. I should be obliged, therefore, if you will make this adjustment, so that future bills may be made out in accordance therewith, and thereby greatly shortened and simplified.

A word as to the paper. The paper we are using is really hardly good enough, and it does not take text figures at all well. I complimented you the other day on the text figures in the Howard article, basing my remarks on my personal copy. Shortly afterward Howard called my attention particularly to the inferior way in which the figures came out in his separates, and after examining a considerable number of copies, I was compelled to admit that the average printing of these figures was very much below what ought to be our standard. This brings me to the point I had in mind, which is, that our present paper seems unfit for printing text

A. H. Hershey --- 2.

figures satisfactorily. If you have not purchased stock for Vol. 3, can you not submit samples of an uncoated paper containing at least 75 or 80 percent of rag stock which will take ordinary line text figures satisfactorily? Of course, you understand that we will not, under any circumstances, print halftones in the text, so you need not look for a text paper suitable for halftone work. If you submit samples, please have the manufacturer write on the sample, in addition to the usual size and weight, the additional information as to composition.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Harriman*



Washington, D. C., January 9, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am sending you by express copy for an article on Nemertean by Coe. This article will form the first brochure of Vol. 1 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy and will be reprinted in the Harriman expedition reports, and should, therefore, be electrotyped. It will be accompanied by 13 plates, 6 of which are colored. These plates will be sent you by Berthold Meisel from Boston. Meisel promises to deliver them on or about the middle of the month. I shall be obliged, therefore, if you will put the article in type at your earliest convenience.

You will probably be glad to know what matter we have in hand for Vol. 3. in order to arrange in advance for the composition on the same. I have in hand at the present moment about 1,000 pages of manuscript for this volume, and have little doubt that we can keep you supplied with copy continuously from now until the summer vacation. A good many of the papers are accompanied by plates, some of which I am having reproduced; others I should be glad to have you print from halftone blocks, as you have done in recent cases, provided you can give us work of a considerably higher order than that recently furnished.

A. H. Hershey --- 2.

The plates in my fox paper are really discreditable. The proofs you sent me were entirely satisfactory, but in looking over a number of copies of the edition I find that they are not only not equal to the proofs, but are nowhere near equal to them, and are really no credit either to the Academy or to your printing house. You certainly ought to use better ink and more careful press work for these plates. If you cannot do this, we shall be obliged to give up this method of illustration.

Your proposition for binding is entirely satisfactory, and I shall be glad if you will have 200 copies of Vol. 3 bound in exactly the same style, color, and back lettering, as in the case of Vol. 1. The remaining copies of the stock edition should be bound in paper, as in the case of Vol. 1.

In addition to the 200 copies, which you will have bound, I expect to send you before the end of the month a number of additional copies returned by members for binding, in accordance with the terms of the circular which you are just sending out for us.

My successor, as Editor of the Washington Academy's Proceedings, has not yet been named, and I have been requested by the Board to start Vol. 3 on the basis of Vol. 2, and carry it on until a new Editor can be found, which I trust will be within the next week or two.

Respectfully,

*E. Hart*



Washington, D. C., January 9, 1901.

A. Hoen & Co.,  
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Herewith I am sending you by express 17 plates, to be reproduced by photo-lithography for the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and to be used afterward in the technical volumes of the Harriman Alaska expedition book. I shall be glad if you will take this in hand at once, and let me see proofs at your earliest convenience. You remember, of course, that the size of our page is 7 by 10 inches; and that the type bed runs about 4 or  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by 7.

We are now beginning Vol. 3 of the Academy's Proceedings, and I trust you will see to it that the paper you use in all plates made for us during the coming year is above criticism.

Respectfully,

*E. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., January 12, 1901.

Dear Dr. Dall:

Many thanks for your paper on the Mollusks of the Branner-Agassiz Expedition to Brazil, which reached me a few days ago, and was at once put in line for early publication in the Proceedings of the Washington Academy.

The title is a little long, in view of the circumstance that the series to which it belongs bears a double title. For instance, all of the papers thus far published are headed, 'RESULTS OF THE BRANNER-AGASSIZ EXPEDITION TO BRAZIL.' Under this follows the serial number and special title of the article. The sub-title of Gilbert's article is simply 'THE FISHES;' the sub-title of Miss Rathbun's is 'THE DECAPOD AND STOMATOPOD CRUSTACEA;' of Miss Richardson's 'THE ISOPOD CRUSTACEA.' Would it be enough for yours to reduce the title to 'MARINE MOLLUSKS,' and state in the text that they are mainly from the vicinity of Pernambuco; or would you prefer 'MARINE MOLLUSKS FROM THE VICINITY OF PERNAMBUCO'?

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Mearns*

Dr. William H. Dall,  
Smithsonian Institution,  
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., January 12, 1901.

Prof. Ormond Stone,

University,

Charlottesville, Va.

My dear Sir:

In compliance with your request transmitted through Dr. Frank Baker, I have entered your name on the list to receive the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences in completed volumes at the end of the year, instead of in separate brochures as issued. If you care to have these volumes bound in cloth instead of paper, you will, of course, send me the brochures you have of Vols. 1 and 2, in accordance with the terms of the circular recently sent to all members.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Mearns*  
Editor.



Washington, D. C., January 12, 1901.

Dr. Thomas E. McArdle,

1120 16th Street,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. McArdle:

Your letter of yesterday is at hand. If you will return to me your copy of Vol. 1 of the Academy's Proceedings, and such brochures as you have received of Vol. 2, I shall be very glad to see that you receive complete bound volumes in return. The price you mention for the binding (\$1.00) is correct and will cover all expenses. The bound volumes will probably be delivered in about two weeks. I shall be obliged if you will send me your brochures within a few days.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Editor.

1919-1624

Washington, D. C., January 12, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Please send me the circulars ordered of the price list of brochures of the Washington Academy's Proceedings, as printed on pages 2, 3, and 4 of the cover, making the correction in the last item of \$5, instead of \$4, as the price of the whole volume.

Please send 125 correction slips of South, instead of North, China Sea to Garret S. Miller, U. S. National Museum.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., January 12, 1901.

Prof. Emory R. Johnson,

Room 75, Corcoran Building,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter addressed to Marcus Baker has just been referred to me for reply. I shall be glad to see that you receive Vol. 2 of the Proceedings, either as a whole volume, or in separate brochures, as you prefer. A circular recently issued on this subject explains the situation. Your name has now been formally entered upon our mailing list, and I trust you will receive all subsequent publications promptly as issued.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Editor.

1919-1600.

Washington, D. C., January 12, 1901.

Charles C. Darwin, Librarian,

U. S. Geological Survey.

My dear Mr. Darwin:

In compliance with your request, transmitted through Mr. Marcus Baker, I take pleasure in sending you herewith the missing brochure of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the same comprising pages 367 to 388 of Vol. 2.

You have doubtless just received a circular relating to binding. If you desire to have Vols. 1 and 2 bound in cloth uniform with the regular edition, kindly send the same to me early in the week.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Editor.



Washington -

Jan. 12, 1901.

Mr. A. H. Murray

Washington

The Secy of the Washington Academy has just come to me in great distress over a serious error in the list of officers as published on pp. XI of Vol. II of our proceedings recently published. There are two errors on this page, and both occurred in the Secy's office. One is an omitted name, the other a wrong name.

The only remedy seems to be to reprint pp. XI, XII, XIII, XIV, which fortunately come right for binding, and send to binder to replace the pages now in the vol. These do this & send corrected (reprinted) pages to mailing list with next issue. There is also a separate bill for this & the circulars recently issued, so they will not be charged to the appropriation for printing the proceedings.

I enclose herewith a page containing the corrections.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam -



Washington, D. C., January 15, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Proof of the four pages to be reprinted for binding (pages XI to XIV) came this morning, along with your letter of yesterday and page proofs of the circular price list. I am returning the proofs to you herewith. I suppose there is no question about getting the four inset pages to the binder in time. This reminds me that I am receiving a considerable number of volumes for binding, which I will send to you in a few days, probably on the 20th or 21st, when the time mentioned in our circular will have expired. Shall I send them to you, or direct to the binder, you to furnish the binder with the necessary instructions, which I will send to you with the volumes?

With respect to the four reprinted pages, 750 copies should be sent the binder with instructions to replace the corresponding pages in the original. Additional copies should be sent to our mailing list with the next brochure, accompanied by a slip requesting that they replace the corresponding pages in Vol. 2.

It might be well to draw up a new contract for Vol. 3, said contract to be based on the original one with this difference: That the edition is 1,200, instead of 1,000, and that the number of covered copies will have to be 600, instead of 500, as last year.

A. H. Hershey -- 2.

This will leave 600, instead of 700, flat copies. Inasmuch as I have been requested by the Board to start Vol. 3 on the same basis as Vol. 2, I am, of course, authorized to execute the contract with you for Vol. 3, and being familiar with all the details it might be better to have this done before my successor is appointed.

Respectfully,

*A. H. Hershey*

*Have about page of Vol. 3. November?*



Washington, D. C., January 15, 1901.

Capt. Rogers Birnie,  
Ordnance Board,  
New York Arsenal,  
Governor's Island, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Your card of the 14th instant reached me this morning and was immediately followed by the delivery of the brochures of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, returned for binding. One dollar in payment for the same was also received and is correct. The volumes will be sent to the binder on the 20th instant, and will be delivered to you as soon as bound.

In accordance with your desire, I have removed your name from the mailing list to receive separate brochures, and have placed it with those who will receive bound volumes at the end of the year. The thirty-five cents necessary to pay for the volume at that time will not be due till the volume is delivered.

Very truly yours,

*E. S. Emmons*

Washington, D. C., January 15, 1901.

S. F. Emmons,  
U. S. Geological Survey,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing \$1.00 for binding Vols. 1 and 2 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, is at hand. The volumes also have arrived and will be sent to the binder at once. As soon as bound, they will be returned to you.

In compliance with your request, your name has been placed on the list of those who will receive the bound volume at the end of the year, instead of the brochures as issued.

Very truly yours,

*E. S. Emmons*



Washington, D. C., January 15, 1901.

Prof. W. B. Clark,  
Johns Hopkins University,  
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 12th instant came a few days ago, and your copy of the brochures of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences arrived this morning. They will be sent to the binder at once, and as soon as bound will be returned to you direct.

Very truly yours,



Washington, D. C., January 15, 1901.

Prof. John B. Smith,

New Brunswick, N. J.

Dear Professor Smith:

Your letter of the 15th instant with respect to the binding of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy reached me this morning. I shall be glad to complete your set of Vol. 2 by the addition of the missing brochure without charge, so that the only cost will be that of binding, which, including express charges, will be 75 cents.

Inclosed herewith are blanks for the transmission of papers to the Editor. In this connection I wish to say that I have resigned from the Editorship, but am still attending to printing, pending the appointment of my successor, who has not yet been named.

With best wishes,

Yours very truly,

C. Hart Merriam



Washington, D. C., January 13, 1901.

The Heliotype Printing Co.,

211 Tremont Street,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of the 10th instant, inclosing a sample of paper, came several days ago, but Mr. Cockayne has not yet put in an appearance. The sample of paper you inclosed is not quite satisfactory. We prefer a stock containing a slightly larger percentage of rag and a little less coating. Mr. Cockayne is in error in thinking that "a good deal of painting and retouching negatives, etc., will be necessary." A considerable number of the plates will be from wash drawings. In those from photographs the photographs are mainly by Verrill of New Haven, and are already retouched by him. They are chiefly of Echinoderms and Annelids.

The edition of plates for the Washington Academy will vary from 1,200 to 1,300 copies, and I think we can arrange to have the Harriman Expedition edition of 1,000 run at the same time, so that a straight run may be made of the entire batch. In this case, the top headline will have to be omitted entirely for the Harriman plates, as it is utterly impossible to even guess at the plate numbers at the present time. The Washington Academy will need a moderate number of plates additional to those of the Harriman series; that is to say, plates in which 1,200 or 1,300 copies in all will be all that will be needed.

The Heliotype Printing Co. --- 2.

If you will print these at the same rates, namely, \$15.00 per 1,000, you to furnish paper and lettering, and will agree to furnish the edition within a reasonable time after the receipt of copy, I think we shall accept your offer for the work. I should like to know in this connection what you consider a reasonable time in which to do the work, and whether you will agree to deliver the edition within three weeks after receipt of copy in each instance; also whether you will make plates singly or in small batches as they come along, or whether they must be held until a definite number are ready at one time. An early reply will oblige.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Harriman*  
*C. Hart*



Washington, D. C., January 18, 1901.

Prof. Emory R. Johnson,  
Room 35, Corcoran Building,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Your letter, inclosing 35 cents in payment for a cloth copy of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences for 1900, is at hand. The volume will be sent you when received from the binder.

It is not clear to me whether you wish subsequent volumes sent you in brochures as issued, or whether you prefer the whole volume bound in cloth at the end of the year. If you will kindly inform me on this point, I will see that the volume is sent you in the way you desire.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Johnson*

Washington, D. C., January 18, 1901.

Prof. John B. Smith,  
Agricultural College,  
New Brunswick, N. J.

My dear Professor Smith:

Your letter of the 17th instant, inclosing 65 cents in payment for binding your copy of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy, is at hand, for which I am obliged.

With respect to separates: Authors are furnished free 30 copies of their papers. Additional copies are furnished at the low rates mentioned on the blank forms sent you the other day.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Johnson*



ACS

Washington, D. C., January 18, 1901.

Prof. Edwin R. Seligman,  
Columbia University,  
New York.

My dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of the 16th instant, the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences will be sent you hereafter in complete volumes at the end of the year (pages covered), instead of in brochure form as issued.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



108

Washington, D. C., January 18, 1901.

Prof. Edwin R. Seligman,  
Columbia University,  
New York.

My dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of the 16th instant, the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences will be sent you hereafter in complete volumes at the end of the year (papers covered), instead of in brochure form as issued.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., January 21, 1901.

J. H. Dunlop, Chief-Clerk,

U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 19th instant is at hand, together with the brochures of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Washington Academy of Sciences, which I am sending to the binder today. As soon as returned they will be delivered to you.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam -*

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1901.

Robert E. Snodgrass,

Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Pardon my delay in acknowledging the receipt of your recent letter transmitting certain manuscripts and plates <sup>relating to</sup> the Hopkins-Stanford Expedition to the Galapagos Islands. I have delayed action on these papers owing to an impending change in the Editorship, as I resigned sometime ago, my resignation to take effect with the completion of Vol. 2. My successor has not been appointed until today. He is Mr. Marcus Baker, U. S. Geological Survey, with whom future correspondence relating to the Proceedings should be carried on. I have turned over to him the package of papers, excepting the one by Coquillett relating to the Diptera, which was withdrawn by Mr. Coquillett in order to make certain additions based on additional material recently received.

I have no doubt that your wishes will be carried out with respect to the reproduction of the illustrations, and trust that everything will proceed to your satisfaction. We should be glad to know when the remaining papers of the series are likely to be turned in.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam -*



Washington, D. C., January 21, 1901.

J. C. Rowell, Librarian,  
University of California,  
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 16th instant is at hand, and in accordance with your wishes the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences will be sent to the University Library in brochures as issued.

Very truly yours,

*E. West Hurst*

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1901.

Dear Dr. True:

Your letter of the 16th instant reached me promptly, together with the brochures of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy, which I have completed and am sending to the binder today. There will be no additional expense connected with the missing brochures.

Very truly yours,

*E. West Hurst*

Dr. F. W. True,  
Washington, D. C.



ees

Jan 23

Washington, D. C., January 22, 1901.

The William Rutter Company,  
7th and Cherry Streets,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

At the request of A. H. Hershey of the New Era Printing Co.,  
I am sending you by ~~mail~~ <sup>express</sup> today a box containing a batch of  
volumes of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences  
for binding. There are in the package 24 copies of Vol. 1 and  
33 copies of Vol. 2. Please bind Vol. 1 exactly like the copies  
you bound last year, and Vol. 2 the same, except for the substitu-  
tion of 'Vol. 2' for 'Vol. 1' on the back. Should you discover  
any missing or defective parts please let me know, and I will sup-  
ply what is needed at once. Instructions will be sent you by Mr.  
Hershey.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

There was an error in the list of officers, necessitating  
reprinting of 4 pages as an insert to replace them in  
the original. This insert has been sent for distribution  
by the New Era Co.



Washington, D. C., January 23, 1901.

My dear Professor Kellogg:

Pardon my delay in acknowledging your letter with respect to the Galapagos Islands papers, which arrived duly, and have been turned over to my successor in the Editorial Chair, Mr. Marcus Baker. They will be taken in hand at once and will no doubt be printed just as you wish. The 3 additional insect papers, to which you refer, have not yet come to hand, but will doubtless reach us shortly.

I was glad to get your introductory note, and should like to consult you with respect to the title for the series. From the line written across the top of several of the papers I see it was originally designated 'The Hopkins-Stanford Expedition,' and that later you have stricken out the word 'Stanford.' This seems hardly right, and Mr. Baker and I both think it ought to stand as originally written; that is to say, we think both names should appear in the title, as in the case of the papers of The Branner-Agassiz Expedition to Brazil.

Owing on the one hand to the delays incident to the proper reproduction of plates, and on the other to the desirability of having certain groups of papers appear in sequence, it would be very desirable if we could have all of the papers as early as practicable. You understand, of course, that we are flooded with papers for publication (having in hand at the present moment more than 1,000 typewritten pages of manuscript and 50 or 60 plates), so that the mechanical difficulties in the way of securing proper sequence of

V. L. Kellogg -- 2.

plate numbers, without unduly delaying other articles, is quite a serious matter.

Who has in hand the preparation of the Ornithological report? The authorship of this particular report, in view of what has been already published on the subject by Ridgway and Bauer, seems to me a matter of much importance. I mean by this, that those in charge of the expedition cannot afford to publish anything on the birds which will not be thoroughly authoritative.

With kindest regards to Dr. Jordan, Dr. Branner, and Dr. Gilbert, I remain,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg,  
Stanford University,  
California.



Washington, D. C., January 23, 1901.

Berthold Meissel,  
164 High Street,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

The proofs of Prof. Coe's ~~paper~~ <sup>plates</sup> on Nemertean have arrived, and I have sent them to Prof. Coe, asking him to return them, with his corrections, direct to you, in order to save time. I have given the plates their proper numbers, which run, as you will see, from VII to XIII inclusive, as they follow directly after the colored plates which have been numbered I to VI inclusive. Please send the edition asked for of all of these 13 plates as soon as possible to The New Era Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., January 23, 1901.

Major W. H. Bixby,  
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,  
U. S. Engineer Office,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of the 21st instant, I have transferred your name on the mailing list of the Washington Academy of Sciences to receive the volume of Proceedings at the end of the year bound in cloth, instead of the separate brochures as issued.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., January 23, 1901.

Joseph P. Thompson,

Portland Society of Natural History,

Portland, Me.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in informing you that your request that the Portland Society of Natural History be placed on the exchange list of the Washington Academy of Sciences has been favorably acted on by the Board, and your Society will hereafter receive the Proceedings of the Academy as issued.

In order that the exchange may be most satisfactory on both sides of the line, we shall be glad to send you our publication from the beginning in exchange for a similarly complete set of your publication.

Respectfully,

*E. M. T. Merriam*



Washington, D. C., January 23, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday I sent by fast freight to The William Rutter Co., 7th and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, a large box containing 33 complete copies of Vol. 2 and 24 complete copies of Vol. 1 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences for binding in cloth exactly like the first volume. These copies should be returned to me for distribution.

As I understand it, you have already printed the inset four pages for the second volume and have sent the necessary number to the binder. Of course, you will see to it that he puts these in Vol. 2 only, and not also in the copies of Vol. 1.

So far as I am aware, the copies I have sent are clean and in good condition. I think only one has a mark on the title page. This has the library stamp of the U. S. Fish Commission, and must, of course, be returned to me for delivery to that Library. With respect to the other copies, it would probably be a convenience to the binder if he did not have to keep them separate from the copies sent him direct from you, so that perhaps the best way will be to let them all go in together and let him return to me the proper number (33) of copies of Vol. 2 and the 24 copies of Vol. 1, in this case being sure to send me the Fish Commission copy. I sent the box charges collect, so that this charge might be added to that of

A. H. Hershey --- 2.

binding and sent to me as soon as the volumes are bound.

You have not yet sent me bill for the circulars you have recently printed and for the four inset pages reprinted. Please make out this bill in the name of the Washington Academy of Sciences and forward to me at your early convenience. I want this paid as an independent account, and not charged to the Committee on Publication.

I have received a batch of reconstructed Burroughs matter and will attend to it at once.

Your check for overcharges is herewith returned, as the bills having been paid the simpler way will be to credit the amount on the next bill.

Proof of the Coo paper has not yet appeared. I have seen final proofs of all of the 13 plates for this article, and they will doubtless reach you in a few days --- long enough before you are ready to print.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C.,  
January 14, 1901.

Mr. Bernard R. Green  
Library of Congress.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby authorized to pay from the Higginson fund for publishing zoological papers the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00) toward the cost of publishing Vol. II of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Respectfully,

*Wm. C. Cresson*

Washington, D. C.,  
January 24, 1901.

Mr. Bernard R. Green  
Library of Congress.

My dear Mr. Green:

Herewith I am sending you the circulars giving the prices of the various brochures of Vol. II of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences. In the same package I have put a lot of duplicate brochures which were left after completing the various sets for binding.

Very truly yours,

*Wm. C. Cresson*



Washington, D. C., February 4, 1901.

Joseph P. Thompson, President,  
Portland Society of Natural History,  
Portland, Maine.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Jan. 28th arrived several days ago, and the package containing the Proceedings of your Society for the Library of the Washington Academy of Sciences came this morning, for which I am obliged. Copies of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Washington Academy's Proceedings will be sent you as soon as received from the bindery, where they are now being stitched and covered. Our Proceedings is issued in separate brochures, and subsequent volumes will be sent you in this form at frequent intervals during the year, or in a completed volume with index at the end of the year, as you prefer.

Respectfully,

*E. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., February 4, 1901.

Bernard E. Green,  
Library of Congress Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Green:

Inclosed herewith is my bill for \$3.65, the same being for expenses of Editor's Office for month of January.

I inclose also my check of \$10.00 for annual dues plus <sup>7191</sup>the amount for separates of papers by Heidemann and Pergandis, the payments for these separates having been made to me. I shall be obliged if you will kindly send the receipted bills (which are inclosed herewith ready for your signature) to Mr. Heidemann and Mr. Pergandis at the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Respectfully,

*E. Hart Merriam*



## WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

Washington, D. C., January 14, 1901.

To the Board of Managers:

Three years ago, when the functions of the then newly formed Academy of Sciences were under discussion, a special committee, consisting of the Chairman of your present committee, was appointed to consider and report on the matter of publication. A report was rendered to the Board March 25, 1898, earnestly recommending that the Academy undertake the publication of a scientific Proceedings on the brochure plan, a plan then in successful operation in the Biological and Philosophical societies. The report was adopted by the Board, and a standing committee on publication was appointed. This committee formulated a set of rules relating to publication, and prepared an announcement setting forth the fact and plan of publication, which was distributed to the affiliated societies on December 30, 1898.

After a three months' study of paper, typography, and other details the committee began the publication of Vol. 1, the first brochure of which appeared April 14, 1899.

The rules relating to publication were printed in Vol. 1 of the Proceedings (pp. XI -- XII) and need not be here repeated. Section 8 of the rules was afterward repealed.

(2)

The first volume contained 347 pages, besides 14 pages of preliminary matter, or in all 361 pages. It comprised 8 brochures, by the same number of authors, and was illustrated by 11 text figures and 26 plates.

On the completion of Vol. 1, your committee, under the same Chairmanship, was charged with the publication of Vol. 2. This was immediately begun, and the last technical brochure was distributed December 28, 1900.

Vol. 2 contained 694 pages, in addition to 19 pages of preliminary matter, or in all 713 pages. It comprised 36 papers, by 25 authors, and was illustrated by 43 text figures and 37 plates.

Owing to delay in the receipt of manuscript and plates for some of the papers of Vol. 1, it proved impossible to bring that volume out within the calendar year, and 140 pages were printed and issued in January and February of 1900. These 140 pages, added to the 713 pages of Vol. 2, made a total of 853 pages printed and published during the year 1900.

## COST OF PUBLICATION.

The cost of publication and distribution of Vol. 1 without the illustrations was \$850.00; with the illustrations \$

The total cost of publication and distribution of Vol. 2 was \$2,667.62, as follows:

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Expenses of Editor's Office   | \$ 39.17         |
| Proof reading and clerical assistance                                 | 303.60           |
| Illustrations   | 483.72           |
| Printing (including paper, covers, and plates printed from blocks)    | 1,500.82         |
| Postage to mailing list   | 243.36           |
| Packing and mailing   | 33.20            |
| Postage and expressage on authors' separates                          | 38.25            |
| Transportation charges on proof and brochures to Editor and Treasurer | 25.50            |
|   | <hr/> \$2,667.62 |



(3)

Of the above amount, the following sums were paid by Mr. E. H. Harriman of New York, in connection with the publication of the series of Harriman Alaska Expedition papers:

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Plates -----                        | \$ 231.20 |
| Printing (composition) -----        | 264.00    |
| Stenography and proof reading ----- | 83.25     |
| Total -----                         | \$ 578.45 |

The appropriation made by the Board of this Academy for the publication of Vol. 2 of its Proceedings was \$1,373.06, as follows:

January 23, 1900 --- for proof reading and clerical assistance ----- \$ 250.00

March 28, 1900 --- for unpaid balance on Vol. 1 (\$596.94) and all expenses of Vol. 2, except proof reading and clerical assistance ----- 1,720.00

Total ----- \$1,970.00

Deducting unpaid balance on Vol. 1 ----- 596.94

Leaves ----- \$1,373.06

Adding to this the amount paid by Mr. Harriman 578.45

Gives a total available for Vol. 2 ----- \$1,951.51

Deducting this \$1,951.51 from the cost of publishing Vol. 2 (\$2,667.62) leaves an unpaid balance of \$716.11. This amount your Chairman covers, with a little to spare, by authorizing the Treasurer to turn in toward the payment of Vol. 2, \$750.00 from a special fund contributed a year ago by Mrs. Ida Agassiz Higginson of Boston, to be expended under my personal direction in the publication of Zoological papers.

An itemized account of the cost of Vols. 1 and 2 is appended, together with certain details of publication thought worthy of permanent record (see Appendix, pp. 5-8).

(4)

The papers thus far published are scattered in the fields of Zoology, Botany, Geology, Paleontology, Mineralogy, Ethnology, Economics, and Political Economy. Vol. 2 contains two noteworthy series of Natural History papers, comprising 19 brochures of original matter of the Harriman Alaska Expedition series, and 4 of the Branner-Agassiz Expedition to Brazil. Additional papers for both of these series are now in the hands of your committee, awaiting publication in Vol. 3. Another important series which will appear in the coming volume comprises papers on the Natural History of the Galapagos Islands, offered the Academy by the officers in charge of the Stanford University Expedition (known as the Hopkins-Stanford Expedition), and accepted for publication by the Board at a recent meeting.

The committee on publication has in its possession, awaiting publication in Vol. 3, considerably more than a thousand pages of manuscript and more than sixty plates, with numerous additional articles and plates promised for the near future. One article, now in the printer's hands, comprises 13 plates, 6 of which are colored.

It is hoped that the Academy will find it practicable and expedient to make its allotment for Vol. 3 considerably larger than that for Vol. 2, and your committee ventures to suggest that the amount be not less than \$1,800.00. In this connection, it should be remembered that the Galapagos Islands papers are illustrated by a large number of plates, all of which must be reproduced at the expense of the Academy.

Your Chairman, having edited and put through the press two volumes of the Proceedings, aggregating 1,074 pages, 54 text figures,



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and 63 plates, finds himself unable to longer devote the necessary time to this work, and therefore tenders his resignation.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Chairman and Editor.

Appendix to Report of Committee on Publication.

DETAILS OF PUBLICATION.

The Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences is published in dated brochures, covered, which are mailed to members, libraries, and an exchange list the night before the date of publication, which is printed on the first page of each brochure and also on the cover.

Each brochure comprises a single paper and is complete in itself.

VOL. I. The edition of Vol. 1 was 1,000 copies, of which 350 were covered and issued as published. The remaining 650 copies were stored in flat sheets till the end of the year, at which time they were bound; 200 copies were bound in cloth; 450 in paper.

VOL. II. The edition of Vol. 2 was 1,200 copies, of which 500 were covered and issued as published. The remaining 700 copies were stored in flat sheets till the end of the year, at which time they were bound; 200 copies were bound in cloth; 500 in paper.

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MAILING LIST. The mailing list varies from time to time according to the membership, and also according to the number of members who prefer to receive their volumes in completed form at the end of the year, rather than in separate brochures as issued. At the beginning of Vol. 2 the mailing list contained 360 addresses; it now contains more than 400, and the number is likely to be considerably increased in the near future, by acceptances of non-resident membership. The list at the close of the year 1900 was classified as follows:

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Resident -----                        | 158   |
| Non-resident -----                    | 115   |
| U. S. Libraries -----                 | 35    |
| Foreign Libraries and Exchanges ----- | 70    |
|                                       | ----- |
|                                       | 378   |

After distribution to the mailing list on date of publication, the remaining covered copies are sent at once to the Treasurer; the flat copies are held by the printer for binding at the end of the year.

SALE. All papers published in the Proceedings are kept on sale by the Treasurer. At the close of each volume, a price list of the separate brochures and of the whole volume is printed on the cover of the paper covered volumes, and is reissued in circular form for the convenience of purchasers. The prices there given are for the public. Members may obtain extra copies at a discount of about 30 percent.

COST OF PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

VOL. I.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Expenses of Editor's Office -----             | \$ 38.62 |
| Printer's bill (including distribution) ----- | 811.39   |
| Illustrations -----                           | -----    |
|   | \$       |



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VOL. II.

(Exclusive of amounts paid by E. H. Harriman)

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Expenses of Editor's Office (postage, expressage, telegrams, etc.) -----                        |            |
| To end of June -----  | \$10.02    |
| July -----  | 8.22       |
| August-October -----  | 6.87       |
| November -----  | 5.01       |
| December -----  | 9.05       |
|   |            |
| Proof reading and clerical assistance -----   | \$ 39.17   |
| To end of June (G.M.&B.D.Wood) -----  | \$ 19.35   |
| July (G.M.Wood) -----   | 45.00      |
| August-December (B.D.Stallings) -----   | 126.00     |
| December (Thompson, for Index) -----  | 30.00      |
|   |            |
| Illustrations -----   | \$ 220.35  |
| Gatchell & Manning (blocks) -----   | \$ 18.20   |
| C. L. Wright (blocks) -----   | 79.52      |
| A. Hoen & Co. (photo-lith.) -----   | 25.80      |
| Heliotype Printing Co. -----  | 129.00     |
|   |            |
| Printing -----  | \$ 252.52  |
| (including composition, paper, covers, plates printed from blocks, and authors separates) ----- | \$1,323.82 |
| Rebate for authors' separates -----   | 87.00      |
|   |            |
| Postage to mailing list -----   | \$1,236.82 |
| Packing and mailing -----   | \$ 243.36  |
|   |            |
| Postage and expressage on authors' separates ---  | \$ 33.20   |
|   |            |
| Transportation charges on proof and brochures to Editor and Treasurer -----                     | \$ 38.25   |
|   |            |
|   | \$ 25.50   |

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Expenses of publication of Vol. 2 paid by E. H. Harriman

in connection with the Harriman Alaska Expedition series of papers:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Plates (Hoen) -----                                    | \$ 231.20 |
| Printing (composition) -----                           | \$ 264.00 |
| Stenography and proof reading (1-2 of each bill) ----- | \$ 83.25  |
|  |           |
|  | \$ 578.45 |



Washington, D. C., February 11, 1901.

Prof. E. C. Starks,  
Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Starks:

Your letter of Jan. 29 came a few days ago, together with your article and illustrations. I have turned the same over to our new Editor, Mr. Marcus Baker, who will doubtless see that the matter is properly attended to.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., February 11, 1901.

Robert E. Snodgrass,  
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Your letter dated Jan. 31 reached me several days ago, and the package, which I suppose contains the additional Galapagos papers mentioned, was also received and turned over to Mr. Baker unopened. I inclose a few transmittal blanks, in order that they may be filled by the authors at your end of the line, so that the correct number of separates may be ordered before the plates are printed.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., February 11, 1901.

Arthur P. Davis,

U. S. Geological Survey.

Dear Sir:

About two weeks ago I received a letter from you, requesting that hereafter the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences be sent you in cloth bound volumes at the end of the year. This I have attended to. In the same letter you stated that you were sending me your brochures of Vol. 2 for binding. These failed to arrive. The time for sending them in had already expired, but if the parts are clean they can still be exchanged for a bound volume on payment of 50 cents, as soon as the bound volumes are received from the binder.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., February 11, 1901.

A. Hoen & Co.,

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

Your letters of the 5th and 8th instants came duly, and the photo-lithograph plates therein mentioned have now arrived and have been forwarded to the authors for attention. As soon as returned to me I will send to you, with the originals, as you request.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., February 11, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Another small batch of Coe's galley proof came this morning, for which I am obliged. Page proof has been received up to page 64. There is a curious transposition of two lines on the bottom of page 14. I have not discovered where these two lines came from, but have called the author's attention to the matter and he will doubtless be able to straighten it out.

Can you not set up Miller's article at once, giving it precedence over Dall's? It contains a lot of new species which are in danger of publication elsewhere, unless we get it out right away.

What is the matter with the Harriman Expedition proof and corrections? If this is not moved more rapidly, the publishers will be again defeated in getting the book out on time -- the date now fixed being, I believe, the middle of March.

I have many inquiries as to when bound volumes of the Proceedings will be returned. Can you enlighten me on this point?

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Merriam*



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Washington, D. C., February 13, 1901.

A. H. Mearns,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 12th instant came this morning, and a batch of Alaska proof and the Academy contract have just arrived and will be attended to promptly.

Cos has not returned any page proof to me, but I will write him for it at once.

I note what you say about the binding of Vol. 2, and am very glad to know that the work is practically done. The copies which I sent; namely, 33 of Vol. 2 and 24 of Vol. 1, should be returned to me by fast freight, addressed to my office, the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Those sent Mr. Green should be addressed as usual to the Congressional Library, not the Smithsonian Institution, as inadvertently stated in your letter. If the regular edition has not been boxed for Mr. Green, it would be better to distribute direct from the binder certain copies which go to out of town members, as per the inclosed list.

Very truly yours,

*A. H. Mearns*



Washington, D. C., February 15, 1901.

M. Belot, Director,

Musee d'Histoire Naturelle,

Geneva, Switzerland.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Jan. 30 has just arrived, and in compliance with your request I have transferred the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle to the list of those which will receive the completed volumes of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences at the end of the year.

Respectfully,

*E. Hart Merriam*



PROCEEDINGS WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Memorandum of status of Vol. 3 on Feb. 17, 1901, when the Editorship was turned over from C. Hart Merriam to Marcus Baker.

PAPERS IN HANDS OF PRINTER:

Coe. Nemerteans of Alaska --- 13 plates (mainly in page proof).

Miller. Mammals of Natuna Islands.

Dall. Mollusks of Brazil.

PAPERS IN HANDS OF MARCUS BAKER:

Stanford-Hopkins Expedition to Galapagos Islands. Several papers and numerous plates on insects and fishes.

Ridgway. New Birds from North America.

Starks. Terms used in Osteology of Fishes.

HARRIMAN EXPEDITION PAPERS RETAINED BY MERRIAM FOR EDITING:

Folsom. Alaska Apterygota --- 5 plates.

Currie. Alaska Odonata --- no plates.

Ritter. Alaska Ascidians --- 4 plates, all engraved.

Hutting. Alaska Hydroids --- 13 plates, all engraved.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING PLATES.

Coe's article on Nemerteans, now passing through the press, is accompanied by 13 plates --- 6 colored and 7 uncolored---all of which have been made and lettered by Maisel, and delivered to the printer ready for binding.

(2)

The 4 plates for Ritter's Ascidians and the 13 plates for Hutting's Hydroids have been engraved by Hoen, and will be delivered to the printer shortly. A complete set of proofs of all of these plates, 30 in number, is herewith turned over to Baker.

*C. Hart Merriam*

*Feb. 17, 1901.*



Washington, D. C., February 23, 1901.

Mr. E. O. Cockayne,  
The Heliotype Co.,  
211 Tremont Street,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I would say that since I saw you I have transferred the Editorship of the Washington Academy of Sciences to my successor, Mr. Marcus Baker, which has occasioned a delay in attending to the plates, of which a large number are in hand. Mr. Baker tells me he hopes to be able to get at these in a day or two, and I shall probably go over them with him and add a few of the Harriman plates at the same time, so that you are likely to hear from one or both of us during the coming week.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., February 23, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 22d instant is at hand and also Coe proof of pages 68 to 81. You speak of this latter as the last proofs, and state that you are proceeding with the Miller article. I am very glad that you are going ahead, but am sure you have not yet sent me galley proof of the whole of the Coe paper. I have not seen proof of his list of illustrations *and explanation of plates &c.*

After the Coe article is completed please send all proofs to my successor in the Editorship of the Academy's Proceedings --- Marcus Baker, 1905 16th Street, N. W.

In reply to your inquiry as to the character of matter for Vol. 3, I would state that the great bulk of it is similar to that of Vol. 2, by which I mean that it goes in ten-point type. We have a great lot of this material in hand at the present time.

You have not returned to me final page revise of the early part of the Burroughs article with the corrections in, and with the title of the first page condensed as indicated in previous letters. As soon as the corrections in this matter are completed, I should like two complete proofs of everything as far as we go.

At your convenience please return to me the blocks used in Vol. 2 of the Academy's Proceedings.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



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Washington, D. C., February 27, 1901.

A. R. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:

Daily inquiries for bound volumes of the Washington Academy's Proceedings lead me to inquire as to whether or not they have actually been shipped from the binder; and if so, when.

The missing pages of Burroughs' article (pages 111 to 114 inclusive) have not yet put in an appearance.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



1919 16th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.  
March 5, 1901.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,  
1331 Connecticut Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Bell:

A letter recently received from your private secretary states that you wish to receive the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences in bound volumes at the end of the year. This I have attended to. It states also that you wish bound copies of Vols. 1 and 2; but I am in doubt as to where they should be sent, as I suppose your house, 1331 Connecticut Avenue, is closed. If you will kindly drop me a postal card or telephone me at my office in the Department of Agriculture, I will have the copies delivered at once. You have not returned the separate brochures of these two volumes. Shall you return them in exchange for the bound volumes, or do you wish to purchase the bound volumes in addition?

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1901.

Bernard R. Green, Treasurer,  
Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I hand you my bill for \$3.60 for postage for month of February in connection with the first brochure of Vol. 3, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., which at Mr. Baker's request I have attended to. As I have now turned over the Editorship to Mr. Baker, this is likely to be the last bill rendered by me.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1901.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

to C. HART MERRIAM, Dr.,

For postage on proofs and engravings for brochure 1, Vol. 3, Proc.  
Wash. Acad. Sci. -----\$3.60



Washington, D C.

March 7, 1901.

Mr. A.H.Hershey.

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed is the mailing list of the Washington Academy of Sciences marked for revision. As you will see, a number of names are stricken out, a few corrections of addresses are made, and a lot of additions are given on a separate slip.

Please make the corrections and additions as soon as possible and send duplicate revise to Marcus Baker, 1905 16 St.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., March 9, 1901.

Prof. E. W. Scripture,  
Psychological Laboratory,  
Yale University,  
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 6th instant, I would state that by returning your paper copies of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences to the Treasurer, Bernard E. Green, Library of Congress building, he will send you bound volumes in exchange at a cost of fifty cents each, or \$1.00 for the two.

Blank forms for transmission of manuscript are herewith inclosed.

In reply to your further question, I regret to state that the Academy has not yet any fund which could be expended in aid of research work. I trust that before many years the Academy may be endowed so as to become an important factor in the promotion of research in America.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, would state that 100 separates, covered, are wanted of the Coe paper and that this number of extra plates were printed by Meisel and should be in your hands. Coe's separates, including the 30 copies furnished authors by the Academy, making 130 copies in all (and all with covers) should be sent by express, charges collect, to Dr. Wesley R. Coe, Sheffield Biological Laboratory, New Haven, Conn.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D. C., March 9, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

A day or two ago I received from The William Rutter Company a box of the bound copies of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences --- Vols. 1 and 2. One of the copies of Vol. 2 had a nail driven lengthwise of the cover, so that it could not be used. I have gone over all of the copies of Vol. 2, and find that only three of them have the corrected pages -- XI to XIV --- which you sent to replace these pages as originally printed. This is a most unfortunate affair. I imagine that the responsibility for the blunder lies wholly with the binder, as I not only wrote you two or three times respecting this matter, but also, in transmitting the copies to the binder, took the precaution to write to him direct calling his attention to the same point. In acknowledging my letter under date of Jan. 29, the binder states, "We have written to the New Era people for the sheets they are to supply and when complete we will proceed promptly with the binding." Just why they should replace the old sheets in three cases and leave the old ones in in all the rest is hard to understand. The error, as you may remember, was in the list of officers and committees, and I am very much embarrassed by having to send out the bound volumes with the blunder as originally published; particularly since the matter came up in our Board of Managers, and I stated that corrected sheets would appear in all the bound volumes.

A. H. H. --- 2.

Please send me bill for binding 24 copies of Vol. 1 and 33 copies of Vol. 2 --- 57 volumes in all. Send bill to the Treasurer, Bernard R. Green, Congressional Library, for binding the regular edition, which was sent to him. By the way, unless I made a mistake in counting, there were returned to me 32 copies of Vol. 2 and 25 copies of Vol. 1, so that I am one short on the second volume and one flush on the first. I imagine that the sample copy which you probably sent the binders may have been returned to me by mistake. Of this, of course, I am not sure.

Respectfully,

*C. M. H. H.*



Washington, D. C., March 11, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 9th instant about the blocks from Vol. 2 of the Washington Academy's Proceedings has just arrived, and a box which undoubtedly contains the blocks in question has just been delivered at my house, for which I am greatly obliged.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



Washington, D. C., March 14, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,  
New Era Printing Co.,  
Lancaster Pa.

Dear Sir:

About the bill for the first brochure -- Coe's Nemertean:  
Please send me bill, made out in name of E. H. Harriman, for composition and electrotyping. Please send Baker bill, in name of Washington Academy, for press work, stitching plates, mailing, etc.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1901.

My dear Coulter:

Yours of the 12th instant is received. I have just received our bound copies of Vol. 2 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and will have one sent you at once. The cost to you will be fifty cents plus express charges. The latter you can pay at your end of the line. Please send the fifty cents to our Treasurer, Bernard R. Green, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Please send him also by express, charges collect, your paper-covered copy of Vol. 1 and such separate brochures as you have of Vol. 2. If there is any hitch along the line let me know.

As ever yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Prof. John M. Coulter,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.



1919 16th Street, Washington, D. C.,  
March 14, 1901.

Prof. E. C. Pickering,  
Harvard Observatory,  
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Sir:

A few days ago I returned to you bound copies of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the charge for which is \$1.00.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

1919 16th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.,  
March 14, 1901.

Prof. C. F. Marvin,  
Weather Bureau,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

A few days ago I returned to you bound copies of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the charge for which is \$1.00.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



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1919 16th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.  
March 14, 1901.

Prof. W. B. Clark,  
Johns Hopkins University,  
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:

A few days ago I returned to you bound copies of Vols. 1 and 2  
of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the charge  
for which is \$1.00.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



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Washington, D. C., March 16, 1901.

Dr. Th. Loesener,

Botanischer Verein der Provinz Brandenburg,

Berlin, Germany.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 1st instant arrived today, and I am very glad to learn that you have sent to the Washington Academy of Sciences your *Verhandlungen*. I am now sending you the brochures of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy, and trust that the same will reach you promptly.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



Washington, D. C., March 21, 1901.

A. H. Hershey,

New Era Printing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I will be greatly obliged if you will give me a frank statement as to the condition of affairs with respect to the publication of the Washington Academy papers. The delay thus far has not only been very exasperating, but has caused the loss of certain species which have been described since the matter was sent you for publication. Furthermore, nearly three months of the new year have gone, and we have not distributed a single brochure. We had expected to publish at least 300 pages before this date. I wrote you somewhat fully respecting this matter at the beginning of the year, inquiring particularly whether you would be able to handle our matter promptly, which you had not done in the past. Your reply assured us that in the future you thought we would have no cause for complaint. As it is, you have done worse than ever before. It looks to us as if you had bitten off more than you can chew. Our new Editor, who is accustomed to prompt publication, is utterly dissatisfied and disgusted, and I am obliged to confess that the Committee as a whole takes much the same view of the situation. Personally I should regret very much to have the printing go elsewhere, but I must admit that you appear to be wholly unable to handle the job.

A. H. Hershey -- 2.

It would not serve our purpose to have these long delays alternating with deluges, in which you might supply a great quantity of proof in a very short time, as those of us who have to read this proof have official duties which require the greater part of our time, and it is impossible for us to sit down and spend several days continuously in reading proof. Besides, this irregularity and extreme delay makes the reproduction of plates exceedingly difficult, as it is hard to tell so long ahead just what the sequence of plates and papers will be, so that they can be numbered properly.

As the current volume is expected to contain in the neighborhood of 150 plates, this in itself is a serious matter.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart*



Washington, D. C. , March 21, 1901.

Bernard R. Green,  
Library of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Green:

Nearly a year ago I obtained from you 10 bound copies of Vol. 1 of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences. These I exchanged with members for unbound copies. The unbound copies I have recently had bound, and returned six of them to you a day or two ago. The remaining four I have used for exchanges, as follows:

Geological Survey of Canada;  
Biological Survey; and  
Botanischer Verein der Brandenburg; thus closing the matter so far as Vol. 1 is concerned.

I have just received from you three bound copies of Vol. 2, which I have disposed of to our exchanges, as follows:

Geological Survey of Canada;  
Biological Survey; and  
U. S. National Museum; thus closing this account.

Tomorrow I shall send you separate brochures to be exchanged for bound volumes at fifty cents per volume, as follows:

Miss M. J. Rathbun, National Museum, Vol. 2; (due 5/20)  
B. W. Evermann, U. S. Fish Commission, Vols. 1 and 2; (due 1/25)  
Dr. A. S. A. King, 1315 Massachusetts Avenue, Vols. 1 and 2. (due 1/25)

(Bernard R. Green -- 2)

These three sets came to me after I had sent off my batch for binding. If you will kindly deliver to the persons indicated, bound volumes desired in exchange, the payment for the same will be made on delivery at the rate of fifty cents per volume.

Prof. John M. Coulter, University of Chicago, Department of Botany, has returned his brochures of Vol. 2 and desires a bound volume in exchange. Please send him the same with bill for fifty cents, express charges collect. This will be in accordance with a letter I have written him.

Two members and an exchange have asked for cloth bound volumes at end of year, instead of separate brochures as issued, and have not received the brochures of Vol. 2. These persons are

Prof. Emory R. Johnson, Room 76, Corcoran Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Sofia A. Nordhoff-Jung, 825 Vermont Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

In addition to these the Nova Scotia Institute of Science, Halifax, Nova Scotia, wants a paper bound copy of Vol. 2. I shall be obliged if you will have all of these sent as indicated.

Dr. Nordhoff-Jung and Prof. Emory R. Johnson have paid cost of binding in advance, at 35 cents each, in accordance with terms of last year's circular, which amount (70 cents) I herewith inclose.

If any of these matters are not plain to you, please let me know and I will try to explain.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart*



Washington, D. C., April 22, 1901.

Bernard R. Green, Treasurer,

Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dear Mr. Green:

These bug fellows persist in paying me instead of you for their separates, so I inclose herewith another dribblet of 69 cents handed me by A. N. Candell, Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, to whom please forward receipt.

I inclose also a letter from Dr. Graham Bell's secretary asking that bound copies of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Academy's Proceedings be sent to the Volta Bureau, 1601 38th Street. Will you kindly attend to this?

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C.

May 11, 1901.

Dear Doctor Branner:

When your letter reached me the printers had distributed part of the type of Dall's article of your Brasil series. They have re-set the necessary part and will print the separates you desire at once.

I have just returned to you your original drawings and a few left over proofs.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam



June 22, 1901

Dear Dr. Brewster:

Yours of the 10th recd. today.

I have no doubt that the Wash Acad. Sci. will be glad to publish the remaining papers of the Brewer-Bessing Expedition to Brazil. The only difficulty I apprehend is in the way of promptness, as we are now deluged with an accumulation of unpublished material, and our printers are working off very slowly. I will give your letter to Henry Baker my successor in the editing of the *Proceedings*.

Yours truly  
C. Hart Merriam

C. J. C. Brewster  
Stanford Univ. Calif.



Washington  
July 5, 1914

My dear Mr. Green:

Enclosed is my check for \$125 in full  
for binding box. made recd. for members  
who paid me (actually or theoretically).

The account is not clean yet & I still  
have some copies of bound vols. which  
I will return to you next fall, with  
claims for rebate. It has been  
simply impossible to get the matter properly  
cleaned up for.

I leave for California today.

Respectfully,  
C. West Marvin

Samuel R. Green, Esq.  
Library of Congress



Jan. 12, 1902.

Dear Mr. Willis

The 'sheet' referred to in the enclosed letter from the New Era Co. are the unfolded sheets on which the edition is printed. Only a small part of the edition is bound up into brochures for immediate distribution; the main part is held till the end of the year for binding.

The contract for binding is made with the New Era people. They submit the job.

The Council decides each year how many copies are to be bound in cloth & how many in paper. The prices for each are furnished by the New Era Co.

Respectfully,  
 Wm. Bailey Willis. E. Hart Merriam



1919-1624.  
Washington  
Dec. 1, 1903.

Potomac Electric Co.  
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Lusk:

The enclosed bill of \$9.00 for electric current for month from Oct. 22 to Nov. 23, recd. today is obviously wrong and I return same for correction.

I was home from California only 6 days during the month covered by this bill, and my family have used only a few lights. We have no fan or heater of any kind to consume current, and have used no lamp of higher candle power than 16. The bill for the previous month (Sept. 22 to Oct. 22) was \$1.12; and the bill for the corresponding period a year ago, when I was at home and had several dinner parties, was \$4.22. You will see therefore that the amount of the present bill (\$9.00) is clearly impossible. If you will kindly send a corrected bill I will pay at once.

Respectfully,  
Prof. C. Hart Merriam -

Dec. 5, 1903.

Mr. E. L. McLeod  
Bakersfield, Calif.

My dear Sir:

Luck seems to have set against us, as far as getting together goes. But I have made some progress in that I have actually seen your collection - and what a great collection it is, too! This is a good beginning, and next summer I mean to come to visit you, Sir.

Your sister, and Professor Taylor were very kind to me - showed me everything and allowed me to photograph several of your choicest specimens. Prints of these photographs I have only got today, and I am enclosing a set to you herewith. Unfortunately I made a mistake in the light and overexposed all the negatives. Still they are fine. I should like your permission to publish them, or part of them, from time to time, in my work on birds.



The letterhead, with figures prominently in the  
 center of the head, I particularly wish the privilege  
 of publishing in a joint paper by Professor Taylor  
 and myself - the printing, etc. having which I repeat  
 the story.

I hope to meet you at Cambridge and can  
 and have you tell me more about some of  
 your interesting baskets.

As soon as I can get the prints I am going  
 to send Mrs. Taylor some photographs of my  
 library, which is a part of my collection, and  
 I hope some day to have the pleasure of showing  
 you the collection itself.

You will be interested to know that I am half  
 Mexican today and he told me that he was all  
 in front of a group and busy to be at my own.

With kind regards to Professor and Mrs. Taylor  
 and your mother.

Yours truly,

C. H. J. Morrison -

1117-16 St.

Washington, D.C.

Washington

Dec. 5, 1903.

My dear Burdie:

It's a long time since we have closed fine.  
 Fisher tells me you have just learned that  
 Mr. Hixton did not leave his basket collection  
 to my house - that seems to be a pity,  
 but I sincerely hope it will not prove so.

I hope that it will be appreciated the value  
 to science of such collection and donate it to  
 some first class museum - preferably the U.S.  
 National Museum, or, if they want it to stay  
 in California, the University of California Academy  
 of Sciences in Berkeley - a fine place indeed.

The collection is made up of rare specimens and  
 was carefully cataloged by Mr. Hixton, so that it is  
 value to students of ethnology very great.

During the past few years I have gathered in  
 quantity of supplementary information - relating to some  
 of the objects of interest in the collection.

As this collection is one of the most important  
 ever brought together it deserves some special notice  
 of the world's press, I should be glad to prepare and publish



a suitable paper on it, with photographs of a number of the  
 students and one of ~~the~~ Mr. Livingston. The only proviso  
 I would make would be that the collection be kept together  
 until I could photograph it in the spring, and that 'quacks'  
 be kept out - for in Indian societies as almost everything  
 else there are humbugs who are sure making money and  
 do make some by publishing things that are not true.

Who are the Livingston's here and do they live in California  
 or the East? If they are well-to-do people I  
 think they will be willing to place the collection  
 in a museum where it can stand for all time  
 as a monument to Mr. Livingston and to have  
 this be accessible to students of ethnology.

Indeed we are troubling you with this matter  
 but you seem to be the only one I know who  
 knows Mr. Livingston - ethnologist.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam -

1919-10-10.

Henry A. Purdie Esq.  
 48 Bay State St  
 Boston



1919 Sixteenth Street,  
Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1903.

Ben C. Hancock, Esq.,  
Sycamore Creek, Calif.

My Dear Mr. Hancock:

Since returning home I have been delayed in printing the photographs I took while in your country. Herewith I am sending you, by registered mail, prints of the hill opposite your house, which I regret to say came out very poorly. I feared it would, on account of the smoky haze in the atmosphere.

In the same package are two prints of Lucy, one dark, the other light, which I hope she will like.

I am also taking the liberty to enclose Jackson's photograph, with the request that you kindly give it to him when convenient.

I often think of my interesting though too brief visit at your place, and hope some time to have the good fortune to go back there and stay longer.

Should anything of importance occur with respect to the Indian lands in your region, I should be very glad if you will let me know, and I will do what I can to help matters.

Trusting that you will have a good winter, I remain, with kind regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

*C. W. Murie*

1919 Sixteenth Street,  
Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1903.

Dear Bill:

Herewith I am sending you the photographs of your mother and yourself, and hope you will be pleased with them. Possibly I may see you again next summer.

Very truly yours,

*C. W. Murie*

Will T. Hancock  
Sycamore Creek,  
California.



1919 Sixteenth Street,  
Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1903.

My Dear Mrs. Rosemyre:

Herewith I am sending you, by registered mail, the photographs I promised when in Bakersfield last fall. They seem to me very good, and I hope you will like them.

I want to thank you again for your kindness in giving me so much information. Probably you have not been bothered so much in a long time.

I hope you and your family are well. Please give my regards to Mr. Rosemyre when you see him, and also to your daughters. If I go to Bakersfield again next year I shall surely go to see you.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. J.V. Rosemyre,  
Bakersfield, Calif.

1919 Sixteenth Street,  
Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1903.

Dear Bob:

Herewith I am sending you, by registered mail, the photograph of you and your family which I took last fall. It certainly is an excellent picture, and I hope you will like it.

In the envelope with your picture I am enclosing a photograph of the acorn leach at your son's place. I promised this photograph to your son's wife, and shall be obliged if you will kindly give it to her.

I am at work on that matter of the redwood posts, and will write you about it as soon as I get a positive answer.

Very truly yours,

Edson Rob.

Badger, Calif.



1919 Sixteenth Street,  
Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1903.

S. L. Goulding,  
Stony Ford, Calif.

My Dear Mr. Goulding:

Herewith I am sending you, by registered mail, the photographs I took of Pummuky and one of the women at his camp. I shall be greatly obliged if you will have the kindness to deliver these when you next see Pummuky, and tell him for me that I intended to send them to him months ago, but was unable to have the prints made until after my return to Washington, only a short time ago.

Mrs. Merriam and I remember with much pleasure the delightful visit we had at your place. The only objection to it was its shortness. We hope to see you again next summer.

With kind regards to you all, I remain,

Very truly yours,

1919 Sixteenth Street,  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1903.

Captain Bill,  
Pyramid Lake Agency, Nevada.

Dear Captain Bill:

Herewith I am enclosing the photographs I took of you last summer. I meant to send them a long time ago, but was not able to get the prints until my return to Washington. I hope you and your family will like them. In one of the pictures the two little children moved just as I took the picture, which makes the faces blurred.

Hoping that you and your family are well, and that you will have a good winter, I remain,

Your friend,



1919 Sixteenth Street,  
Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1903.

Pony Pulow,  
Kings River, Calif.

My Dear Sir:

Herewith I am sending you the two photographs I took of you and your family a little more than a month ago, and hope you will like them.

Very truly yours,  
*E. J. Tippet*

1919 Sixteenth Street,  
Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1903

Jim Tippeno,  
Mill Valley, Calif.

Dear Jim:

Herewith I am sending you, by registered mail, the photograph I took of you and your family. It came out very well, and I hope you will all be pleased with it.

Please tell your wife that I got the gambling mat home all right, and that my wife and girls are very much pleased with it.

Trusting that you are all well and will have a good winter, I remain,

Very truly yours,  
*E. J. Tippet*



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1919 Sixteenth Street,  
Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1903.

Overalls Joe,  
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Joe:

Enclosed herewith is the photograph I took of you at Pyramid Lake, and which I promised to send you long ago. Unfortunately I was not able to have the prints made until my return to Washington, which is the reason for the delay.

When in Reno early in the fall I was sorry to learn that you had got into trouble. I do not believe Reno is a good place for you and your people. There is too much temptation for you to gamble and drink whisky. So long as you let whisky alone you will be all right.

I hope that you and your family are well.

Very truly yours,

*W. H. H. H.*



## THE INDIAN POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA

By C. Hart Merriam

California at the time of its discovery was more densely populated than any area of equal size in North America. Not only was this the case, but the number of tribes and <sup>of</sup> distinct linguistic stocks within its boundaries nearly equalled those of all the rest of the continent north of Mexico. It is generally conceded that the large population was due in the main to the mildness of the climate and the bounty of the food supply, but the extraordinary fact that among the multitude of languages spoken there were at least thirty stocks differing from one another more than German from English, or Dutch from Italian, has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

Although the aboriginal population is known to have been exceptionally large, its numerical measure has never been carefully taken, and the published estimates differ widely in their totals. In seeking a basis on which to frame a logical estimate one is confronted by the fact that the only reliable statistics for any considerable part of the state are those of the Mission Fathers, prior to 1834; and of the first U.S. Indian Commissioners and Agents, in 1850-1852. The

records of the Padres relate only to the limited area dominated by the missions--a belt along the Coast from San Francisco Bay southward--and deal only with the baptized Indians, making no attempt to give the entire population. The records of the Indian Commissioners relate mainly to tribes living along the west base of the Sierra and those of the northwestern quadrant of the state. They are manifestly incomplete, and more over treat of a period so late that the native population had been sorely reduced by contact with the whites. It must be admitted at the outset therefore that no data exist to serve as a basis for an accurate estimate of the aboriginal population. Nevertheless, if it is possible to ascertain approximately the number of inhabitants of an area of considerable size, and to establish a relation between the density of population of this area and that of other parts of the state, a rough estimate for the whole state may be made. Fortunately, the records for the Mission Strip furnish material on which such an estimate may be based.

The Mission Strip, even if allowed to spread over the inner Coast Ranges to the San Joaquin Valley, comprises only one-fifth of the non-desert part of the state. Hence if the aboriginal inhabitants



were evenly distributed, the total population would have been five times that of this area.

Personal observation during ten years of field work in California, in the course of which I have enjoyed unusual opportunities for noting the character and quantity of the food supply, and the location of Indian villages in nearly all parts of the state, has convinced me that throughout the non-desert areas the food supply was surprisingly bountiful and the aboriginal population correspondingly large, and that in neither of these respects was the Mission Strip more favored than other areas. Furthermore, in this strip the proportion of uninhabitable land was at least as large as elsewhere.

Even the great interior valley, in spite of its barren places, abounded in food. The plains were inhabited by doves, ground squirrels, and rabbits, and by bands of antelope and herds of elk; the brushy and weedy places along the streams gave shelter to countless thousands of quail; the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers with their sloughs and tributaries swarmed with waterfowl and teemed with fish; a sea of wild oats covered the land, and broad belts of noble oaks followed the rivers, affording a prodigious store of acorns.

The foothills and lower slopes of the Sierra for a distance of 500 miles, and the inner Coast Ranges for a still greater distance, were likewise in the main carpeted with wild oats, interrupted by thickets of berry-bearing manzanitas and shaded by open forests of nut-bearing Digger pines and numerous species of oaks, which together furnished the principal food of the people. Throughout this vast area fish were plentiful in the streams, and game--rabbits, ground-squirrels, quail, and deer--<sup>orn</sup>over ran the land. The northwest quadrant was equally favored and possessed several of the best salmon rivers of the state.

It has been suggested that the food supply was irregular if not precarious. This is true only in small part. The fish were proverbially constant, the yield of manzanita berries, pine nuts, acorns, mushrooms, and various seeds and fruits, while varying from year to year, rarely if ever failed; and edible roots were always to be had.

The staple food was not the same throughout the state: Along the Colorado river it was the mesquite bean; in the deserts east of



the Sierra, the rich oily nuts of the pinon or nut pine; in the northwest and along salmon streams, <sup>elsewhere</sup> salmon and acorns; in the interior generally--the Sierra region, Coast Ranges and included valleys--the acorns of a number of species of oaks. <sup>Indeed, in most parts of California acorns were and are the staff of life.</sup> They are pounded into meal, which is leached to take out the bitter taste and then boiled in baskets by means of hot stones, forming a thick jelly-like nutritious mush. They are also made into bread. The yield of acorns is not constant, having cycles of abundance and scarcity, but since in most localities half a dozen or more kinds occur together, and since all of these rarely if ever fail the same year, an absolute failure was probably unknown. In case of scarcity of acorns however the large nut of the California horse chestnut or buckeye--a widespread and prolific bearer--was commonly used as a substitute. Buckeye meal needed more washing to take out the poison but made fairly good bread. Oatmeal mush made of wild oats, was also eaten. But acorns were rarely wanting for it was the universal practice to gather and store each fall enough to last two years, so that if a bad year came the people would not suffer. Similarly, dried salmon, manzanita berries, mesquite beans, pine nuts, and other staple commodities were gathered and stored in large quantities.

It is obvious therefore that the food supply was adequate for a very large population; and the number of occupied villages at the beginning of the gold period shows conclusively that the number of inhabitants was very great--though probably never great enough to press on the food supply.

There is every reason to believe therefore that the average density of population in the main part of the state (excluding the deserts and high boreal mountains) was at least as great as in the Mission Strip; and since this strip comprises only 1/5 of the non-desert area, the total population should have been five times that of the Mission Strip. With this assumption as a basis, let us examine the data.

The Padres, throughout the 65 years of their rule (1769-1834), not only made every effort to bring to the missions and baptize as many Indians as possible, but kept a careful record of the number baptized each year, and also, from time to time, of the total number present at all the missions. The period of most rapid growth was the decade covering the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th (1795-1805), during which the number swelled from 12,216 to 20,627--a



gain of 8,411. Then the rate slackened and a quarter of a century was needed to add 4,000. In 1830 the number had reached 24,634, and in 1834 upwards of 30,000, after which it fell off rapidly. In selecting a date for an estimate of the population therefore we have little choice, it being necessary to take the period for which the data are fullest and least likely to lead to error. This beyond question is the year 1834--the year in which the number of baptized Indians attained its maximum.

The number of these being known, the question arises as to the number of unbaptized or free Indians. This unhappily cannot be told with any degree of certainty. The Indians brought within the jurisdiction of the church were virtually slaves and were obliged to perform all the labor of the missions. Discontent was widespread and often led to desertion. Deserters were pursued, and if caught were flogged or otherwise punished. It is not difficult to understand therefore why the continued efforts to bring in new recruits were not always crowned with success, why so large a part of the population kept away from the missions, and why the natives came to be disposed in two sharply contrasted classes--the baptized and the unbaptized--called

by the Padres respectively 'neophytes' and 'gentiles'. While the record is full as to the number of neophytes, it is silent as to the number of gentiles. This is the weak point in the argument and there appears to be no way of getting around it. Hence it is necessary to assume a ratio between the baptized and the unbaptized. But this ratio was ever changing, for the number of neophytes, while fluctuating from year to year, showed on the whole a progressive increase up to 1834, the year in which the secularization of the missions took place. In the early years the gentiles vastly outnumbered the neophytes, <sup>but</sup> it is practically certain that at the close of the mission period the neophytes largely outnumbered the gentiles. It being necessary to assume a ratio, I have conjectured that in 1834 the 30,000 baptized Indians formed  $3/4$ ; the unbaptized or free Indians  $1/4$ , of the native population, making a total of 40,000 for the Mission Strip. This is believed to be a conservative estimate.

The question now arises as to the native population of the rest of the state. It having been shown that the aboriginal population except on the deserts was in all probability fully as dense as that of the Mission Strip, it follows that the whole population of the non-



desert part would be five times that of the Mission Strip, or 200,000. But this takes no account of the Modok, <sup>Washoe,</sup> Paiute, and Shoshone tribes of the region east of the Sierra, or of the Mohaves, Chemahueves, Yumas, and Cocopas of the lower Colorado, whose members living within the state must have numbered collectively at least 10,000. Hence the total Indian population of California at the close of the Mission period (1834) could hardly have been less than 210,000.

This estimate is likely to err on the conservative side, for although under Mission rule the number of neophytes continued to increase, the death rate was startlingly high and the population as a whole had steadily decreased, so that at the close of the Mission period the native population of the Mission Strip had already undergone material <sup>diminution</sup> shrinkage. The Padres state that up to the year 1824 they had baptized in all 86,000 persons, of whom no less than 61,000 had then disappeared. It would seem a conservative estimate therefore to assume that during the 65 years of Mission rule the decrease had amounted to 10,000 persons. Adding this number to the 40,000 already found to be the probable native population of the Mission Strip in 1834 gives 50,000 as approximately the population before it had

suffered from contact with the Spaniards. And if at the time of the discovery of California the population of the coast region from San Francisco Bay southward was 50,000, the population of the main or non-desert part of the state, on the basis here adopted, would have been 250,000 (instead of 200,000). Adding to this the probable desert population of 10,000 gives for the whole state at the time of its discovery a probable population of 260,000.

It may be urged that there is no evidence that the population was equally dense in different parts of the state at the same time. Admitting this, there surely is no evidence to the contrary, and the known facts point to a continuously contemporaneous population of large size throughout the non-desert parts up to the time each area in turn felt the blighting effect of foreign invasion. The widespread bounty of the food supply, the freedom from inter-tribal wars (except in the far northwest), and the probable absence of epidemic diseases until introduced by the whites, all point in this direction.



## DECREASE AND EXTERMINATION

There is every reason to believe that the native population, from the date of the discovery of California to the time when it was shriveled by oppressive contact with foreigners, had remained reasonably constant. It may be assumed therefore that the number of Indians at the beginning of the last century was approximately 260,000, and the number in 1834, 200,000. I have not had time to complete the search for data bearing on the rate of decrease and the numbers present in different years, but the following figures, so far as they go, indicate plainly the general downward course of the population.

During the height of the gold period, from 1850 to 1853 (disregarding Schoolcraft's absurdly low estimate of 32,000, and Barbour and Wozencroft's exaggerated guess of 200,000-300,000), at least three estimates were published by men whose business it was to deal with the Indians. Adam Johnson, Sub-agent in charge of the Valley Indians, gave the number as 80,000; E.F. Beale, Supt. of Indian Affairs, as 75,000-100,000; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as 100,000. The mean of these is 83,750, which probably is not far out of the way.

In 1856 Eldredge estimated the number at about 48,000, but he omitted several tribes and his figure appears to be too low.

Beginning with 1860 and continuing to the present time the Federal Census has recorded the number of Indians as follows:

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| In 1860 | 31,338 |
| 1870    | 29,025 |
| 1880    | 20,585 |
| 1890    | 16,624 |
| 1900    | 15,377 |

In spite of obvious errors and discrepancies these statistics are of considerable interest and in the main approximately correct. Up to 1900 they doubtless err consistently in underestimating the number of wild or 'uncivilized' Indians living away from the reservations. The omission of this class--or its reduction to an absurdity--is conspicuous in the Census of 1890, where the number given is only 43. The actual number at this date could not have been less than 1500 and probably exceeded 2000.

I have made such corrections in the Census and other returns as seem called for in the light of the data already gathered, and submit the results as my personal estimate of the population at different times during the century ending with the year 1900.



## ESTIMATE OF INDIAN POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA AT DIFFERENT DATES

FROM 1800 to 1900

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| 1800 | 260,000 |
| 1834 | 210,000 |
| 1849 | 100,000 |
| 1852 | 85,000  |
| 1856 | 50,000  |
| 1860 | 35,000  |
| 1870 | 30,000  |
| 1880 | 20,500  |
| 1890 | 18,000  |
| 1900 | 15,500  |

The tremendous decrease that has taken place during the past century--a decrease amounting to complete annihilation of scores of tribes and the reduction to scattered remnants of scores of others--is due wholly to the coming of the white man. It began in the early days of the Mission Padres, as we have already seen, and has continued to the present time. While in the main gradual, there were two periods in which its rate was suddenly and greatly accelerated. The first of these was the period immediately following the confiscation of the missions, beginning in 1834; the second the period immediately following the discovery of gold, beginning in 1848.

The decrease following the mission period was startlingly rapid. The four years immediately preceding the confiscation of the missions were years of unprecedented prosperity and of marked increase in the number of neophytes, the number in 1834 having obtained its maximum of upwards of 30,000.



attained its maximum of upwards of 30,000. By means of this multitude of subjugated Indians, as stated by Hittell in his admirable History of California, the flocks of the mission fathers were herded, their fields tilled, and the value of their properties and possessions augmented in all directions. They had upwards of 420,000 cattle, 60,000 horses and mules, 320,000 sheep, goats, and hogs; raised more than 200,000 bushels of grain and beans, and the income for the year exceeded a million dollars. But this year was not only the one of greatest material prosperity for the missions; it was also the one in which their doom was sounded and their downfall begun. The government issued a decree providing for their 'secularization', and the confiscation of the properties began at once. So fatal was the move, and so swift its operation, that in 8 years the neophytes dwindled to 1/7 the number in 1834, leaving only 4,450 at the missions. This does not imply that 28,500 Indians perished during this brief period, but the deaths and removals together amounted to this number; and in the succeeding years those who had left the missions found themselves wholly unable to cope with the changed conditions and soon passed out of existence. They had been long clamoring for freedom, but

when it came were unable to live under the new regime. A generation of bondage had unfitted them for self support; their old homes had been occupied or overrun by Spanish-Mexican rancheros and they found themselves unable to return to the old life or adjust themselves to the new.

It may be argued that the Indians who left the missions, either before or after their confiscation, and also the free or wild Indians of the same territory, fled to other parts of the state and thus in disappearing from the Mission Strip had merely moved away. This they undoubtedly did to a certain extent, particularly in the Tulare or Tache Lake country, but so far as any substantial migration is concerned, the evidence points in the opposite direction. In order to go anywhere else they must necessarily invade the territory of other tribes--tribes without exception speaking different languages, so they would have been at a disadvantage. If they had done this to any extent, they would have left descendants. But in all my field work in California I have never met, outside of the Mission Strip and the small reservations from Tule River southward, a single Mission Indian or the descendant of a Mission Indian. This to me is conclusive evi-



dence that the great bulk of Mission Indians perished in their own territory.

The process of confiscation of the missions covered a dozen years (1834-1845) and its disastrous effects on the natives continued for several years longer--till in fact those of the Mission Strip, except in the far south, had been practically exterminated. During the early part of this period the Spanish-Mexicans who by this time far outnumbered the Padres and their attendants, were establishing ranches in various outlying districts, and during the latter part, particularly after the seizure of California by the United States in 1846, American fortune seekers were pouring into the state in rapidly increasing numbers and pushing into districts previously unknown, thereby augmenting the pressure on the Indians and extending it far beyond the area of Mission influence.

The shrinkage of the native population during the fifteen years from 1834 to 1849 I have estimated at 110,000 which is at the appalling rate of more than 7,000 a year.

The discovery of gold, in 1848, set in motion a tremor of

excitement that swept around the world like a tidal wave, gathering recruits from all nations and hurrying them by land and sea to the Golden State. During the single year 1849 no less than 77,000 arrived. This army of gold seekers was a heterogeneous assemblage, comprising many good and noble men, but also thousands of the rougher and more turbulent classes, not excepting criminals. As these adventurers spread north and south over the flanks of the Sierra and penetrated the rugged mountains of the northwest, they everywhere invaded the territory of the Indians and decimated the native population. From Humboldt and Trinity Counties, from the Siskiyou, and from the flanks of the Sierra, the story is the same: villages were broken up and the inhabitants scattered or massacred; both men and women were debauched with whiskey; men were ruthlessly killed; women were appropriated, and seeds of disease were sown which undermined the constitutions of succeeding generations.



This is not the place to recite the sickening details which fill many black pages in the history of the Golden State. For present purposes let it suffice to say that in most localities the Indians showed no resistance, although those of the northwestern area attempted to resist the conduct of the intruders and thus brought upon themselves a series of so-called 'Indian wars', resulting in the extermination of most of the tribes and the reduction of the remainder to small remnants, which later were removed to Government reservations. Had the Indians of California been fighters, like the <sup>Apa</sup>Blackfeet or Sioux, or any of the Plains tribes, the conquest of the state would have been a very different matter.

The fatal decrease following the mission period continued long enough to be overlapped by the beginning of the gold period, the two together forming a continuous series of years, extending from 1834 till the close of active gold operations in 1856. But the distinctness of the two should be kept clearly in view: One was a period of Spanish aggression; the other, of American aggression. There is also an important geographic difference, for the territory under jurisdiction of the Missions was the Coast Strip from San Francisco Bay south,

from which the mission influence reached only to Sonoma on the north, and to the San Joaquin Valley on the east, although the Spanish-Mexican rancheros and raiding expeditions extended considerably beyond these limits. The operations of the gold seekers covered nearly the whole of the remaining parts of the state, and their blighting influence on the native population was particularly severe throughout the Sierra region and in the mountainous and until then unknown northern and northwestern districts. The two destroying armies together therefore covered practically the whole of California, leaving only the deserts on the east--and these were not wholly exempt.

We have already seen that the average annual decrease from the close of the Mission period in 1834 to the Gold rush in 1849 was a little more than 7,000. Throughout the gold period this terribly devastating rate continued, the decrease during the 7 years from 1849 to 1856 amounting to about 50,000. It appears therefore that for a period of no less than 22 years (1834-1856) the average annual decrease exceeded 7,000, amounting in the whole period to a loss of 160,000 Indians. But while the actual annual decrease throughout



this period appears to have been remarkably constant, the population as a whole was rapidly diminishing, so that the percentage of decrease to the total population was rapidly increasing.

Later, when mining gradually gave place to agriculture, the tillers of the soil coveted the lands of the Indians and proceeded to take them without fear of interference from either the owners or the law; for until the year 1872, in cases in which a white person was a party, the testimony of the Indians--be it said to the shame of California--was not admitted in any court of justice. Down to recent times therefore a white man could confiscate the home of an Indian, and even kill the occupants, without danger of punishment--and it may be added that, in spite of the change in the law, conditions today are not much better for the Indian.

Why, it may be asked, did not the Indians take matters into their own hands and defend themselves against the intruders? Because, as many of them have told me, they had learned that it was hopeless to oppose the will of the whites--to do so meant the loss of their property and probably also of their lives. Hence an Indian, when

ordered by a white man to vacate the home where he was born and where his ancestors were buried--the spot more dear to him than all the world--usually obeyed, and obeyed promptly and without resistance. In the Sierra region many instances of this kind have been related to me by the sufferers from these cruel evictions.

According to the estimate here given, the shrinkage of the native population, particularly during the 22 years from the close of the mission period in 1834 to the decline of the gold period in 1856, was so great as to seem almost incredible, and prompts one to ask if additional contemporary evidence exists bearing on the subject. Evidence of this kind is so abundant that if assembled it would fill a volume. It relates not only to the steady decline of the native population throughout the state, but also to epidemics of smallpox and other diseases, to the demolition of sources of food supply, to the burning of stores of food laid by for winter, to the confiscation of homes, to cold-blooded massacres by both Spaniards and Americans, to raids for the alleged purpose of punishing horse thieves but in most instances for the real purpose of capturing Indian children and young women for servants, and to the destruction of life attending



the capture of Indians and their removal to Government reservations. I have been told by eye witnesses of an incredible outrage practiced by a gang of cattle and hog men who in 1856 or 1857 took it upon themselves to drive the helpless Taches and other tribes from Tulare Lake and Lower Kings River to the Fresno reservation. Men, women, and children, including the sick and the aged, were hurriedly driven through mud and water during the height of the rainy season by brutal men on horseback; many fell out and perished on the way, and those who reached the hated destination and afterward escaped, returned to find their food caches appropriated for the hogs, and on making their presence known were themselves hunted and quietly "taken care of" by the whites.

Speaking of the reservations in general, Hittell says that in nearly every case of removal the Indians had to be driven by force, and "not unfrequently only a remnant was left by the time the reservation was reached." He states also, with reference to the general shrinkage during the Gold period, that "of over 10,000 Indians in Yuba, Placer, Nevada, and Sierra Counties in 1849, not more than about 3,800 remained in 1854". In 1849 General Bidwell found about

1,000 Indians living on the Sacramento River near the place where Colusa now stands; the survivors at present number less than 50. In 1829 Kit Carson saw "thousands" in Napa Valley; in 1859 he could not find a twentieth of that number, and now hardly one is left. In 1850 Lieutenant Geo. H. Derby of the Topographical Engineers, U. S. A., found 1,100 Indians living about Tulare or Tache Lake; the number in this region at present is less than a dozen. The same year he found on Kings River seventeen villages with an aggregate population of 3,000; at present only one village remains and the number of inhabitants is less than 20. In the early fifties the native population along the lower Kaweah River and Delta is said to have been about 5,000; at present it consists of about 25 persons.

These instances, and many others that might be given, show conclusively that the reduction of the native population, allowing liberally for overestimates as to original numbers, was of monstrous proportions and progressed with startling swiftness.

Another kind of evidence is furnished by the half obliterated sites of villages which in the early days were thriving communities. Hundreds of these are now known.



In September 1860 Miss Johnson, Sub-agent in charge of the Valley Indians, wrote the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that within the short period of occupancy by the whites, the red man had fast faded away; many had died of disease; others had fled to the mountains to enjoy for a brief period their primeval sports of hunting and fishing. Practically all the coast Indians had passed away; of the numerous tribes which only a few years before inhabited the country bordering on the Bay of San Francisco, scarcely an individual was left. Two years later E.F. Beale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California said in his official report: "Driven from their fishing and hunting grounds, hunted themselves like wild beasts, lashed, torn from homes made miserable by want, and forced into slavery, the wretched remnant which escapes starvation on the one hand, and the relentless whites on the other, only do so to rot and die of a loathsome disease, the penalty of Indian association with frontier civilization".

The principal cause of the appallingly great and rapid decrease in the Indians of California was not, in my judgement, the number

directly slain by the whites, or the number directly killed by whisky and disease, but a much more subtle and dreadful thing: it was the gradual but progressive and relentless confiscation of their lands and homes, in consequence of which they were forced to seek refuge in remote and barren localities, often far from water, usually with an impoverished supply of food, and not infrequently in places where the winter climate was too severe for their enfeebled constitutions. Victims of the aggressive selfishness of the whites, outcasts in the land of their fathers, weakened in body, broken in spirit, and fully conscious of the utter hopelessness of their condition, must we wonder that the wail for the dead is often heard in their camps and that the survivors are passing swiftly away.







TEXT RESUMES.



PRELIMINARY REVISION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN RED FOXES

By C. Hart Merriam.

The material necessary for a final revision of the North American Red Foxes does not exist in any museum. Nevertheless the collections of the U. S. Biological Survey and National Museum show that several well-marked forms have escaped description and furnish material for a preliminary study of the group.

For many years it has been customary to refer all our red foxes, with the single exception of specimens from the far west, to Vulpes fulvus Desmarest; and some naturalists have considered this animal the same as Vulpes vulpes of northern Europe and Siberia. Outram Bangs, in a paper published in the Proceedings of the Biological Society Washington in March 1897 (Vol. XI, pp. 53-55) ~~stated that~~ pointed out the characters by which ~~the two animals differ; and~~ described a new fox from Nova Scotia, which he named Vulpes pensylvanica vafra.<sup>1</sup> A year later Mr. Bangs described another species, from Newfoundland, which he named Vulpes deletrix.<sup>2</sup> The only other red fox thus far added to our fauna is the widely different Kadiak Island species Vulpes harrimani, recently described by me in these Proceedings.<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Bangs has kindly loaned me his types and other specimens from Labrador, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, thus enabling me to compare these forms directly with those from Alaska and the north-western United States. ~~As a result of the comparison, twelve species and sub-species are here recognized. These, with their type localities, are:~~

|                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>Vulpes fulvus</u> Desmarest | Virginia.                    |
| <u>macrourus</u> Baird         | Wasatch Mts., Utah.          |
| <u>necator</u> sp. nov.        | Southern High Sierra, Calif. |
| <u>oregonensis</u> sp. nov.    | Mt. Adams, Washington.       |

1. This name being preoccupied, Mr. Bangs renamed the form rubricosa, Science, NS, VII, pp. 271-272, Feb. 23, 1896.
2. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, pp. 36-38, March 24, 1898.
3. Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. II, pp. 14-16, March 14, 1900.

-2-

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <u>Vulpes rubricosa</u> Bangs           | Nova Scotia.                  |
| <u>rubricosa bangsi</u> subsp. nov.     | Labrador.                     |
| <u>deletrix</u> Bangs                   | Newfoundland                  |
| <u>alascensis</u> sp. nov.              | Lower Yukon, Alaska.          |
| <u>alascensis abietorum</u> subsp. nov. | Stuart Lake, British Columbia |
| <u>regalis</u> sp. nov.                 | Elk River, Minn.              |
| <u>harrimani</u> Merriam                | Kadiak Island, Alaska.        |
| <u>kenaiensis</u> sp. nov.              | Kenai Peninsula, Alaska.      |

Of these, the three last (regalis, harrimani, and kenaiensis) are very large--probably double the bulk of the common eastern red fox; abietorum is only slightly smaller; alascensis is still slightly smaller and hardly larger than deletrix, rubricosa, and bangsi; then comes macrourus, and finally the smallest species, oregonensis, necator, and fulvus.

*In the large species (regalis, harrimani, and kenaiensis) the males are enormously larger than the females; in the smaller species the sexual disparity is not so much less pronounced.*



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August 11, 1904.

Dr. Victor Fatio,

Rue Bellot No. 1,

Geneva, Switzerland.

My dear Sir:

The package which you have been kind enough to send me, containing two copies of your 'Faune des Vertebres de la Suisse, Oiseaux Vol. II, has this day arrived, and in compliance with your request I have sent one copy to the library of the United States National Museum.

I am greatly obliged for your courtesy in this matter and am very glad to add the book to my ornithological library. I wish to congratulate you on the completion of this important work.

Very truly yours,



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Very truly yours,



January 23, 1905.

Dr. J. W. Hudson,  
Field Columbian Museum,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Hudson:

Your letter of the 21st instant has just arrived. I did not measure the big basket but as you will see from the photograph (by comparison with Mrs. Franklin, who is a large woman) it is a very large basket -- I should think fully three feet in height. It is not a wire basket, as you will see if you look at the photograph with a glass.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

January 23, 1905.

Mr. W. C. Walker,  
Pollasky, Calif.

My dear Sir:

When you wrote me on December 10 I was still in California. Since my return I have been sick, which accounts for the delay in writing you.

Salmons are not allowed on the forest reserves and it is not possible to secure land in any of the reserves or <sup>in</sup> any lands withdrawn from settlement pending the final fixing of the reserve boundaries. Congress has just passed a bill transferring the forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, so that before long they are likely to be under a new administration. I expect to work in California during the coming season and shall hope to get up to Pollasky and see you. With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



January 23, 1905.

My dear Grinnell:

Very glad to hear from you again. I came home a day or two before Christmas and the day after Christmas went to Philadelphia to the meeting of the A. A. A. S., where I was taken violently ill with pneumonia poisoning, as a result of which I was obliged to spend nearly two weeks in bed. Now, however, I am on my pins again and am at office every day. Shall be glad to have a talk with you when you are in this part of the world.

The memorandum you enclose with respect to Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, has received careful attention. Bailey has spent two seasons in field work among and in the neighborhood of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, and has learned much concerning their conditions and needs. It so happens by a curious coincidence that at the present moment a delegation of these Pueblo Indians is here in Washington. Among them are at least two known personally to Bailey. They object to the legislation proposed in this memorandum for various reasons which it is not necessary to bother about now. Fortunately, however, an item has already been introduced into the Indian bill and has passed the house, exempting the lands of these Indians from taxation. This seems to cover the ground in the most direct and simple way and is entirely satisfactory to them. They are afraid of additional legislation, doubtless with good reason. With kindest regards to you and your good wife, in which Elizabeth joins,

Dr. George Bird Grinnell,  
Forest and Stream Office,  
New York City.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

January 23, 1905.

Prof. William T. Harnaday,  
Director, New York Zoological Park,  
New York City.

Dear Prof. Harnaday:

Many thanks for your letter of the 19th instant. I am glad to know that the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg has a specimen of your new white bear.

Your question as to whether or not I have received the copy of your 'American Natural History', which you sent me last spring, horrifies me. Certainly I received it, on the 4th or 5th of May, read a good deal at once, and went through the book with much care. I was very much pleased with it and exceedingly glad that you had made it so distinctively an American book -- one which cannot fail to be of the utmost service to a great many people. I wrote immediately, thanking you for the volume and expressing my views as to its good points, and am much pained to learn that my letter did not reach you. With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



February 2, 1905.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons,  
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Lieut. Emmons:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of January 23. I have been so overwhelmed with work and have had so many and persistent interruptions that it has been impossible earlier to complete the draft of the proposed game bill. This draft is enclosed herewith for suggestion and criticism. I have tried to incorporate the points mentioned by you. In the case of the deer and goats, which we agreed require no protection, I encountered a difficulty in stating the case properly, the trouble being that inasmuch as both are clearly game animals, killing them would be prohibited unless an open season is declared. To get around this I have made the open season include the whole year except the two months (February and March) in which no one would be likely to hunt them anyhow.

By your request I have introduced an open season for waterfowl shooting in southeastern Alaska. As to waterfowl in the Yukon delta region, Nelson has, at my request, gone over his notes covering the four years he had his headquarters at St. Michael. He tells me that the main body of ducks, geese, and swans leaves for the south between September 25 and October 5, and that during his stay it was customary for the people to lay

G.T.E. -2-

in a stock of several hundred ducks and geese for winter use, the same being kept frozen until wanted. The hunts during which these birds were secured, were made between September 16 and October 5. The present law, therefore, in this particular, appears to allow the killing of waterfowl for winter use. Furthermore, as amended, it permits the killing for food at any time of year of any kind of game by both whites and natives.

It has not been so easy a matter as I thought to fix up this draft of a game law, and I much regret the delay in getting it ready. The machinery of the old law, which has proved effective, has been in the main preserved. When are you likely to come here again? Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Very truly yours,

*C. M. Munn*

Enclosure.



February 2, 1905.

Prof. Roland B. Dixon,  
Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Prof. Dixon:

I should be greatly obliged if you will kindly send me a copy of your recent paper on the 'Shamans of Northern California.'

In your recent review of Goddard's paper on the Mupa, you make, or seem to make, the amazing statement that the stone mortar holes so common in the granite rock of the Sierra are not really used for grinding acorns. I can hardly believe that you intended to say this, in view of the fact that these mortars are in almost daily use for grinding acorns by a number of different tribes inhabiting the Sierra region.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Seton*

February 2, 1905.

My dear Seton:

Yours of January 29 received. Dr. Fisher has gone to the Cosmos Club and found the three packages to which you refer. These I have just had packed and am sending you by express here-with to Cos Cob <sup>as you requested.</sup> Thanks for the title of Hutchinson's article on 'Animal Marriage.' As to the horns on rabbits, I do not remember to have seen any on any rabbits except cottontails, but I have seen a picture of a big one on some European rabbit.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Seton*

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton,  
Hotel Grenoble,  
New York City.



February 3, 1906.

Mr. Frank M. Covert,  
329 Fifth Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Covert:

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I regret that I cannot refer you to any trader or dealer who has Maidu baskets. Good baskets of this stock are becoming--or rather have become--decidedly rare, and are usually found one or two at a time in Indian camps or in private houses. I pick up a few each year.

I should be very glad to meet Rev. W. H. Curtis, of whom you speak, and shall be glad to go with you to see him if I can possibly spare the time when next in New York.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington  
Feb. 9, 1905

Dear Dr. Allen:

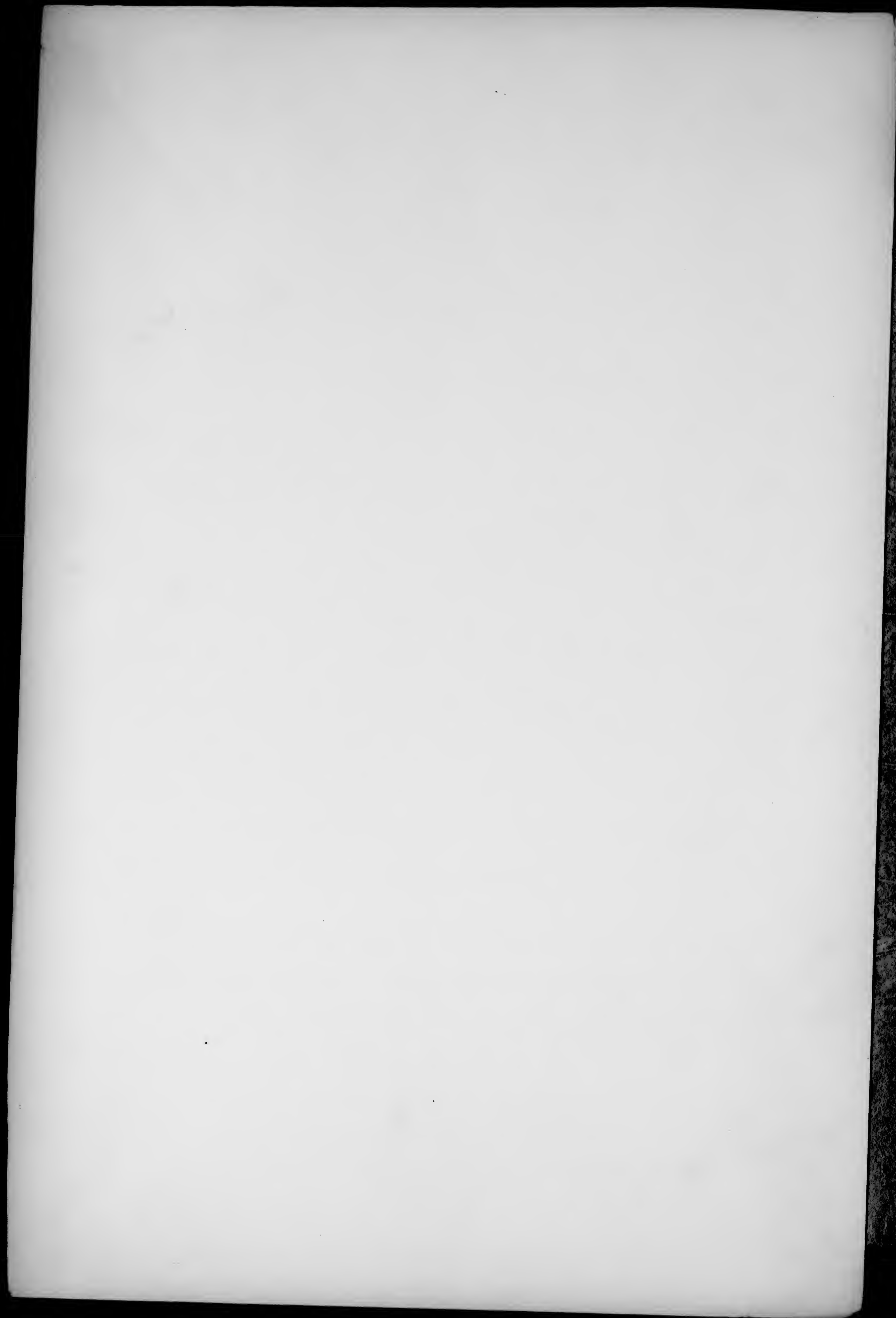
Replying to yours of the 6<sup>th</sup> about the  
A.O.U. Nomenclature Committee meeting:  
Ridgway is not expected back  
until May. If the meeting is  
to be held before his return I suppose  
the usual time in April would do as  
well as any.

Thank, I am well again, but am con-  
tinuously interrupted that I can't do anything.  
The outlook for work here under seems  
absolutely hopeless.

Respectfully  
C. Hart Merriam

Dr. J. A. Allen  
Am. Museum Nat. Hist.  
New York City







February 11, 1906.

Miss Frances B. Russell,  
Librarian, Stratford Library Association,  
Stratford, Conn.

My dear Miss Russell:

In compliance with your request of the 9th instant, I am sending you herewith a copy of my 'Birds of Connecticut,' of which I happen to have several copies left although it has been out of print for more than twenty years.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



February 14, 1905.

Prof. J. McK. Cattell,

Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Prof. Cattell:

The manuscript on Kiska Island which you sent me on the 8th instant, is herewith returned. The geological part strikes me as particularly bad, for the reason that the author attempts to discuss matters concerning which he is profoundly ignorant. The matter on zoology is of little value because of the absence, except in the case of fishes, of the names of the species referred to. It would be interesting to know what species of birds breed on Kiska, but the article does not contain this information. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the fishes, insects, and marine invertebrates to pass an opinion on the way these are treated, but if you should deem it worth while to publish the article I could pass it around to the necessary specialists.

Gilbert is away from the city just at present or I would ask him to read the part on geology, which strikes me as the worst part of the paper. For instance, the author seems to feel that the presence of volcanic rock is incompatible with glaciation, when as a matter of fact the Aleutian Islands consist largely of volcanoes and at the same time present everywhere

J. McK. C. -2-

magnificent examples of glaciation and contain some living glaciers. A brief general geographic or physical description of the island with notes on its natural history would be of interest, but in the present case would require careful editing to avoid the publication of errors.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. C.*

Enclosure.



Washington, D. C., February 14, 1905.

Prof. O. T. Mason,

U. S. National Museum.

Dear Prof. Mason:

Your letter of the 10th instant reached me a day or two ago. I appreciate your kindness in suggesting that we prepare a joint work on 'Aboriginal American Zootechny,' but am confronted by two insuperable obstacles to such an undertaking: The first is insufficient knowledge; the second insufficient time. Apart from the Indian names of animals I have acquired very little material along the lines you indicate. When in the field my time is so fully occupied with Biological Survey work that I am able to spend only a short time at the Indian camps along the route. I do succeed, however, in picking up a little information each year, and if I live long enough and am permitted to continue field work I may sometime have enough to be worth putting together. It is obvious that you greatly overestimate my present knowledge on the subject.

Regretting that I am not able to join you in this matter and thanking you for thinking of me in this connection, I remain,

Very truly yours,

*E. H. Mearns*

P. S. -- Don't forget when the weather moderates that you have not yet seen the small race of baskets that I made last summer.

Original Defective



Washington, D. C., February 14, 1905.

Prof. O. T. Mason,  
U. S. National Museum.

Dear Prof. Mason:

Your letter of the 10th instant reached me a day or two ago. I appreciate your kindness in suggesting that we prepare a joint work on 'Aboriginal American Zootechny,' but am confronted by two insuperable obstacles to such an undertaking: The first is insufficient knowledge; the second insufficient time. Apart from the Indian names of animals I have acquired very little material along the lines you indicate. When in the field my time is so fully occupied with Biological Survey work that I am able to spend only a short time at the Indian camps along the route. I do succeed, however, in picking up a little information each year, and if I live long enough and am permitted to continue field work I may sometime have enough to be worth putting together. It is obvious that you greatly overestimate my present knowledge on the subject.

Regretting that I am not able to join you in this matter and thanking you for thinking of me in this connection, I remain,

Very truly yours,

*E. A. Mearns*

P. S.-- Don't forget when the weather moderates that you have not yet seen the small catch of baskets that I made last summer.

Original Defective



February 18, 1905.

Dr. Wilhelm Leisewitz,  
Munich, Germany.

My dear Sir:

Owing to the fact that I am engaged in field work in the far West during a large part of each year, your letter written some time ago got mislaid and has only just reached me. In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in sending you herewith copies of several of my papers on North American bears. I have recently written a book on bears which, however, may not be published for some little time.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



February 18, 1905.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons,

Princeton, N. J.

My dear Lieut. Emmons:

This Alaska Game law business seems to get more difficult the deeper we go into it, and I have found it a serious task to get your views and mine into the desired form. After struggling with the matter for some time I have worked the alterations into a new draft, which is enclosed herewith. I shall be very glad if you will go over it carefully and make such marginal notes as you deem necessary, and return at your convenience. Your criticism of ambiguity in the clause relating to the exemption of natives I have tried to meet by setting this matter out in a distinct paragraph under the heading 'Exemptions.' This avoids repetition of the same matter under subsequent paragraphs.

In the matter of licenses I have not made the distinction suggested between resident and nonresident, for the reason that in practice it would be perfectly easy in nine cases out of ten for the nonresident to induce his resident guide or hunter to take out the license for him. In other words, such a clause would put a premium on dishonesty and at the same time would fail to accomplish its purpose. ¶ After careful consideration it seems to me that, except for moose, a general shipping license is preferable to special shipping licenses with special fees

G.T.E. -2-

for each kind of game. It seems to me, and I think you will agree with me, that the imposition of a set of special fees, ranging from five to twenty dollars each, for each specimen of goat, sheep, and caribou, would be a great hardship on the people of Alaska who desire to bring to the United States trophies of the game they have killed under the law. Excepting in the case of the moose, there would seem to be no sufficient reason for the payment of such fees. However, if you do not agree with me please make on the accompanying draft the changes you deem necessary. In fact, it may be best to submit to the committee two bills instead of one, indicating the points on which we are not in accord.

You object to allowing an officer to arrest a violator of the law without a warrant. I may be mistaken about this, but I do not see how an officer after hunting up and finding a person who has violated the law would have time to go the necessary distance to secure a warrant and get back before the violator had escaped. This seems particularly true in the case of non-residents.

Would it not be much better to get rid of the bad officers as rapidly as possible? For instance, the information you have collected with respect to the misdeeds of Sexton would seem to be sufficient to result in his retirement. By the way, may I forward to the Department of Justice a copy of the letter you enclosed to me on this subject?

Very truly yours,

C. H. Munson



February 20, 1905.

Bull Calf,

Browning, Mont.

My dear Friend:

Your letter of the 9th instant is at hand, and I am very glad to hear from you. I was away in California last fall and did not get back till Christmas.

The new Indian Commissioner, Mr. Leupp, is an excellent man, and I feel that the service will be greatly improved under his administration. I am very glad to learn also that a new agent has been appointed for your reservation. His name is Major Dare. He is an old army officer, and I believe him to be in every way a good man; the best man you have had in a long time, possibly the best you have ever had. Go to him freely and tell him your troubles. I am sure you will find him a friend and helper. I am sure that he will have your best interests at heart and will do everything he can to improve your condition, and I congratulate you all in at last getting so good an agent. Tell him about the outside cattle that are grazing on your reservation. Also tell him about the condition of the old people.

I am glad you did not send a delegation here this winter, because it would have been a great expense; and a good man has now been sent to you without expense to you.

My wife and children are well and join me in sending best

B.C. -2-

regards to you and Brocky and Little Plume and White Antelope and all our good friends among you. We hope some day to be able to go to see you in your own country.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



February 20, 1905.

Edward T. Miller, Esq.,  
Wheaton Publishing Co.,  
Columbus, O.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 17th instant is at hand, together with the accompanying circular on 'The Mammals of Ohio.' In looking over your list of about a dozen authors I fail to find a single name familiar in the field of North American mammals. These men are doubtless eminent as you say, "in their chosen field," which fields, however, would appear quite remote from that of mammalogy as ordinarily understood. If you were preparing a work on electricity or astronomy you would probably recognize the necessity of having at least one electrician or astronomer among the authors. Why should not the same course be followed in a book on mammals? If the book were limited to a popular account of the large game animals the case would be different, but your prospectus announces that it is to be "complete" and that it is to contain a "scientific account of every mammal resident of Ohio." Whom can you name among the eminent men on your list who has had any training in technical mammalogy?

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

February 20, 1905.

B. C. Hancock, Esq.,  
Burrough, Fresno Co., Calif.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 13th instant is at hand, and I am glad to hear from you again. I will make inquiry at once with respect to the Indian filings on the land in your neighborhood, and will let you know as soon as I learn anything definite in reply. Matters of this kind usually take some time. With kind regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



February 20, 1905.

Register, U. S. Land Office,  
Stockton, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I shall be obliged if you will inform me as to the present status of certain filings for land by Indians living in the neighborhood of Burrough, Fresno County.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

February 21, 1905.

My dear Mrs. Patten:

Replying to your letter of the 19th instant, just received, I do not see any objection to your writing to the President on the subject. As Secretary of the Audubon Society, you could do this without offense, while an outsider could not. The letter you enclosed is returned herewith.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Enclosure.

Mrs. John Dewhurst Patten,  
2212 R Street,  
Washington D. C.



March 2, 1905.

Mr. Alden Sampson,  
Haverford, Pa.

My dear Mr. Sampson:

Thanks for your letter of the 1st instant with respect to the Committee on Weights and Measurements. The letter from Madison Grant which you enclosed I am returning herewith. A week or so ago, on receiving notice of my appointment on this committee, I wrote Mr. Kidder that it was doubtful if I should be able to serve on the committee.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

*E. H. Mearns*



March 6, 1905.

Dr. George Bird Grinnell,  
Forest and Stream Office,  
New York York City.

My dear Grinnell:

On receipt of your letter of the 25th instant I made inquiries with respect to Little Plume and American Horse, and found that they had not yet arrived. I continued these inquiries daily until the day of the parade, with similar result. It finally transpired that they had been taken to Carlisle, and came from Carlisle here with the others on the morning of March 4, and returned to Carlisle the same evening. They are now probably on their way home. So I was not able to see them at all. This is a great disappointment, as I had counted on having at least an evening or two with them.

With kind regards to Mrs. Grinnell,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



March 11, 1906.

Prof. P. P. Claxton,

Supt., Summer School of the South,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

My dear Prof. Claxton:

Your letter of the 8th instant is at hand. I feel flattered that you should again ask me to deliver before your Summer School my course of lectures on the Aspects of Nature, and Geographic Distribution of Animals and Plants in North America, but unfortunately I expect to be engaged in field work on the Pacific Coast from May until October, and therefore could not come to you without taking a month's leave of absence, which would make the expense altogether too great. I regret very much that I cannot name anyone who could give you this course, as I am not aware that anyone else has the necessary slide material. Frank Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, could give you a good course of bird lectures. Dr. L. O. Howard and Mr. F. V. Coville of this Department, could give you good lectures on insects and plants, but I do not know of anyone who could give the general course you have in view. Regretting this, I remain, with many thanks for your courtesy,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



March 13, 1905.

Mr. Francis E. Leupp,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

My dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in handing you herewith a copy of the memorandum relating to California Indians which I prepared for President Roosevelt in December, 1903.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Enclosure.

CONDITION OF INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

By C. Hart Merriam.

During the field season of 1903 nearly all of my work was done in parts of California and Nevada in which there are no Indian reservations. My observations on Indians therefore relate in the main to small bands and isolated families who are self-supporting and receive no aid from the Government.

In all, I visited 58 camps of Indians, comprising remnants of 80 tribes. Most of these are in the semi-arid lower slopes of the Sierra--a mountainous region sparingly forested with oaks and digger pines and carpeted with wild oats and yellow grass.

Most of the camps are on the sites of aboriginal villages which during the past half century have dwindled from prosperous settlements of 100 or more inhabitants to two or three small houses containing as many families. In the case of tribes with whom I am personally acquainted, the decrease during the past 5 years is appalling. They are melting rapidly away, and each year the remnants of one or more tribes disappear.

A large proportion of the Indians of California work for the whites, either continuously or periodically, as during haying, harvesting, hop-picking, and fruit-picking. Those who work periodically usually take their families with them and camp close by the place where they are at work, several families camping together for mutual protection. The reason Indians cannot leave their families and go away to work, as white men do, is that during their absence



their women are almost sure to be molested by the whites. They have learned that our laws afford them neither protection nor redress; and they realize that to take the law into their own hands means speedy annihilation.

It is a lamentable fact that the average white man with whom the frontier Indian is in contact is far below the Indian in morality, honesty, integrity, and all the qualities that go to make a man. Everywhere I went the story was the same--a story of the confiscation of homes, the outraging of women, and the selling of whiskey in open violation of law. These are the three great standing grievances the Indians have against the whites.

It is difficult to realize the feeling of gloom and hopelessness which pervades their camps. They know they are a doomed race; they feel that it is useless to build permanent improvements because it is only a matter of time before their lands will be seized; many of them feel that it is not worth while to send their children to school because they are dying so rapidly that the advantage of schooling hardly offsets the loss of companionship during the school period. They realize that their present condition is pitiful, their future hopeless.

#### WHISKEY.

Some Indians will not drink whiskey under any circumstances, but this is the exception. Most of them drink when they can get it, and the means of getting it are nearly always at hand. The law forbids the sale of liquor to full-bloods, but it is everywhere violated. As a rule Indians are good workers, quiet, peaceable and well-be-

haved. Nearly all the crimes committed by them are committed while they are under liquor. White men living in the neighborhood know who the people are who sell liquor to Indians, but are afraid to complain, as their lives and property would be in danger. I personally know a number of places--in some cases saloons, in others country stores--where liquor is sold to Indians. To obtain legal evidence would not be difficult if the Indian Bureau were able to employ some one whose special business should be to secure evidence and prosecute cases.

#### CONFISCATION OF INDIAN LANDS.

Nearly all of the beautiful fertile valleys which the Indians have held in undisputed possession for thousands of years have been taken from them. The scattered fragments of valley tribes have been driven up into the mountains, where they have either joined the remnants of mountain tribes, or have been forced to seek shelter on steep rocky or chaparral slopes, often remote from water, and in the great majority of cases utterly unfit for cultivation. In the few cases where the land is fit, and water is available, they usually grow enough grain, beans, and fruit for their own use. But even now the more favorable of these remote spots are coveted, and hardly a month passes without the news spreading from camp to camp that another home has been seized. By what process of law or justice these helpless people are dispossessed of their homes is beyond their comprehension, and it is little wonder that they look upon us as pirates and robbers.

When asked why they do not build better and more substantial



houses they generally reply that they never know today where they may be driven tomorrow; that if they put up a good house it is almost sure to be taken by some white man, particularly if there is a spring or stream on the premises. Sixteen years ago (October 26, 1887) the Department of the Interior issued a circular on this subject, entitled 'Circular relative to lands in possession of Indians' (Land Decisions, Vol. VI, pp. 341-342). A copy of this circular is herewith enclosed. It is an excellent ruling and seems to cover the case, but it was issued so long ago that it has been forgotten or overlooked; in fact, most of the present registers of land offices never heard of it. I earnestly recommend that this circular be reissued at once and distributed to all the land offices in the West Coast States.

#### DESTRUCTION OF CROPS BY WHITES.

Another very real grievance is the dastardly conduct of some of the frontier whites, who, when the Indians are away picking fruit, break down their fences and let in cattle, sheep or hogs, which quickly devour the beans, grain and other crops the Indians have laboriously planted and grown. One would expect that so infamous a practice would be rare. Unfortunately it is common. The lower class of settlers and the lawless grasping stockmen covet the small acres still held by Indians, and rarely neglect an opportunity to annoy and harass--particularly if they can fatten their stock at the same time. I have known them to break open and turn stock into enclosures where harvested grain had been stored. If the outraged owner appeals to the nearest officer of the law, he

is told the sad truth that he has no evidence and no redress.

The widespread prevalence of this habit of robbing their gardens and grain fields goes a long way toward explaining the lack of interest in agricultural pursuits so often charged against the Indians.

#### INDIANS IN FOREST RESERVES.

It so happens that the great majority of Indians inhabiting the Sierra region in California live in the belt of oak-clad foothills bordering the forest reserves on the west, and recently withdrawn from entry. In several localities recently visited by me, white men were, at the time of the withdrawal, attempting to secure lands occupied by Indians. These men are still endeavoring to shape matters so that they may obtain title as soon as the withdrawn lands are thrown open. I earnestly recommend that in fixing the limits of the forest reserves the boundary lines be so adjusted as to include as many Indian homes as possible. This seems to be the simplest way to protect them from encroachment.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion I beg to make the following recommendations:

- (1) That the Land Office circular of October 26, 1887, relative to lands in possession of Indians, be re-issued at once and distributed to all land offices in the Pacific Coast States.
- (2) That in fixing the boundaries of forest reserves, lands occupied by Indians be retained, whenever possible, within the reservations.



(3) That the Indian Bureau add to its force one or more competent men whose duty shall be to prosecute persons who sell liquor to Indians.

[Copy of Memorandum sent President Roosevelt Dec. 9, 1908. *cm*]

Washington, D. C., March 16, 1905.

Mr. Walter K. Fisher,  
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Walter:

Your letter asking about unworked problems in ornithology came some time ago, and reminded me of the questions put to scientific men from time to time by the New York Herald and other enterprising newspapers. I do not object to a statement of one's views on matters of this kind when such a statement flows naturally as a result of investigation, but when such statements are forced out on the spur of the moment, and several of them from different persons are brought together for publication, the result is likely to assume the attitude of a controversy. At all events it takes a lot of time, and time is of all things the thing most precious to me.

You will remember that several years ago a beneficent individual wishing to remain unknown placed in my hands \$500, to be used for the benefit of young men seeking an education in zoology. Of this trust fund I have sent you from time to time \$450. Not knowing anyone who would be likely to make better use of it than yourself, I am enclosing herewith the remaining \$50, making \$500 in all. I trust and believe that this pecuniary assistance coming to you at intervals has well performed its mission, helping to tide you over hard places, and contributing to your success in preparing for your life work.

With best wishes to you and your family,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Enclosure.



*Personal*

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1905.

Prof. P. P. Claxton,  
Supt., Summer School of the South,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

My dear Prof. Claxton:

In reply to your confidential letter about Henry Oldys, I would say that Mr. Oldys is one of my assistants in the game preservation work. His specialty in ornithology is bird music. He is an authority on this subject, and has one or two interesting lectures, in the course of which he whistles a number of bird songs. He is a fairly good speaker, and his talks here have proved of interest. I am not aware that he has any lectures on general ornithology apart from the songs of birds, but in this I may be mistaken.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

March 18, 1905.

Mr. Stewart Culin,

Museum, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences,  
Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Culin:

Pardon my delay in getting the photographs you wanted for your book on games. After searching through some 1300 negatives without finding but two of them I gave up the job, and made new negatives of the remaining two. The prints of all four I gave to Mr. Holmes, Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, this morning. I wrote the names of the tribes on the backs of each, and told him that if he would send me proofs I would put on the measurements and any additional data desired. Regretting that I have not been able to attend to this matter earlier, I remain,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
1919 - 16 St., Washington D.C.



March 21, 1905.

Mr. Dall De Weese,  
Canon City, Colo.

My dear De Weese:

Your recent letter was a very pleasant reminder of the day Nelson and I spent so agreeably at your interesting home on our way to California about the first of last October. The accompanying clipping confirms my suspicions, both as to the giganticness of your undertakings and as to the complete success that has rewarded your skill, perseverance, and industry. You have not only made the desert blossom like a rose, but you have made it bring forth fruit and children in abundance, for all of which you deserve the thanks of your countrymen.

And now you appear to have organized a new enterprise in the way of a game preserve. Many thanks for the privileges you are kind enough to extend to myself and my family. I wish that we might be so fortunate as to enjoy them.

I have not seen Mr. Van Diemen since my return from California, and am not able just now to learn his present address. As soon as I get it I will drop you a line.

Mrs. Merriam joins me in kindest regards to you and Mrs. De Weese, and in the hope that some day we will have the pleasure of stopping off for a day at your interesting home.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

March 21, 1905.

Assistant to E. S. Curtis,  
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:

When Mr. Curtis was here a short time ago I gave him an order for several large photographs, which he said would be sent me along with some others ordered by friends in this city. A little later I selected four of the smaller size photographs of which I desired prints. Mr. Curtis told me to write you direct for these, and to ask you in sending the bill to give me the same discount as for the lot previously ordered. The small prints desired are Nos. X 949, X 959, X 960, and X 1013. If this reaches you in time please have them sent with the former lot. If not, send them separately by mail to the above address.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



March 21, 1905.

Rev. W. Conway Curtis,  
Norwalk, Conn.

My dear Mr. Curtis:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of the 13th instant. I have just looked up the review of Hollister's book on Navajo blankets to which you refer. It is in the American Anthropologist, Vol. VI, July-September, 1904. The review in question is by Mr. F. W. Hodge of the Smithsonian Institution, Editor of the Anthropologist. He describes the book as "one of the most misleading and inaccurate publications on the southwestern tribes that has ever appeared," and concludes with the statement: "The best that can be said of it is that its colored plates are excellent; in text taken altogether it is worse than worthless."

The Anthropologist is a thick quarterly published by the New Era Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa.

I envy you your recent visit with Dr. Willoughby. I hope sometime to see him and his treasures. I may be able to go to New York during the next two or three weeks, and if so shall call on Mr. Covert, and will make an effort to get up to see you.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Ferry*

Washington, D. C.,  
March 21, 1905.

My dear Mrs. Ferry:

Your recent letter calls up many pleasant recollections of the winter of 1872-73, when we all lived happily together in the old Rines house on Twelfth Street. You were then a pretty light-haired little girl, considerably younger than my youngest daughter now is, and it is hard for me to realize that you have a grown-up son. Please give my kindest regards to your cousin, Mrs. De Koven, and your aunt, Mrs. Farwell.

I expect to start in a few weeks for California, which will be my field of work during the coming season.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Ferry*  
Mrs. Abby Farwell Ferry,  
Beach Brow,  
Lake Forest, Ill.



March 23, 1905.

Hon. James Wilson,

Secretary of Agriculture.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to request that Henry W. Henshaw of Massachusetts, be appointed a Biological Expert at a salary of \$2600 per annum, to be paid from the lump fund of the Biological Survey, said appointment to take effect April 1, 1905.

One of the greatest needs of the Biological Survey is the services of a high grade man, competent to supervise the scientific and economic work of the Survey under the general direction of the Chief, and in his absence. What is wanted is a man of large experience, both in scientific and administrative affairs, a man of tact and judgment as well as scientific attainment—one who is capable of critically examining reports submitted for publication, and whose familiarity with our country and with its birds, mammals, and plants will enable him to exercise general supervision over the work of mapping geographic distribution. For years the Biological Survey has been looking for such a man without success, the few qualified persons who have been approached on the subject being unwilling to serve at any salary that we could pay. The recent return of Mr. Henshaw from the Hawaiian Islands seems to place within our reach the very man we have been searching for.

Mr. Henshaw has had wide experience in field, editorial,

J.W. -2-

and administrative work. When a young man he studied and collected birds in Massachusetts, Louisiana, and Florida, and made a large collection for the Agassiz Museum at Cambridge. In 1872 he was appointed Naturalist of the Wheeler Survey, on which he served continuously until 1880, spending the summers in making natural history collections and studies in the far West; the winters in Washington writing reports on the birds, mammals, reptiles, and fishes secured by the Expedition. In addition to these duties he was much occupied in editorial work on the Survey publications. He published a large quarto volume illustrated by colored plates on the birds of the Rocky Mountain and Sierra regions, and a number of technical papers in various ornithological journals. In 1880 Major Powell induced him to join the Bureau of Ethnology, and soon gave him administrative charge of the work of the Bureau, a position he held until 1892, when ill-health compelled him to ask for leave of absence. During this period, in addition to his administrative duties, he published a number of papers on anthropological subjects, and was editor of the 'American Anthropologist.'

While regaining his health he spent several years in the Hawaiian Islands, studying the native fauna and flora, particularly the birds in their economic relations to the island forests. Before returning to the United States he published a book on the birds of the Hawaiian Islands. Prior to his departure from the United States he was Vice-President of the American Ornithologists' Union, and an officer in several other scientific societies, and occupied a prominent position among our scientific



J.W. -3-

men of recognized ability. He was also a botanist and an acknowledged authority on several groups of plants.

Several times during the past few years the Biological Survey has been appealed to by officials of the Hawaiian Government with respect to the economic status of some of their native birds, and also with respect to the desirability of introducing exotic species into the islands. We have never had anyone on the Biological Survey with the knowledge requisite to the proper handling of these questions. Mr. Henshaw possesses this knowledge in a higher degree than any other person. In fact Mr. Henshaw, by reason of his ability and training, his wide and varied experience in biological work in this country and the Hawaiian Islands, and also by reason of his long experience and success in administrative work, and his well known high standing as an author, appears to be peculiarly well qualified for the high position we have been so long seeking to fill.

In view of the fact that I expect to leave for the West in a few weeks, to be engaged in field work during the summer, it is important that the position be filled at the earliest possible moment, in order that I may personally instruct the new Assistant in the details of the work of which he is to have charge. I earnestly recommend, therefore, that pending a Civil Service ~~examination~~ <sup>and</sup> certification Mr. Henshaw be appointed a Biological Expert at the Biological Survey, his appointment to take effect April 1, 1905.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Chief, Biological Survey.



March 23, 1905.

Hon. James Wilson,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to request that the Civil Service Commission be asked to hold an examination in this city at as early a date as suits their convenience, to secure male eligibles for the position of Administrative Biologist in the Biological Survey of this Department, at a salary of \$2750. Eligibles for this position must be men of ample experience in scientific and administrative affairs, men who are capable of critically examining reports submitted for publication, and who are sufficiently familiar with our country and with its mammal and bird faunas to enable them to exercise general supervision over the scientific and economic work of the Biological Survey, including the mapping of the geographic distribution of species. The following subjects and ratings are proposed:

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Ornithology of the United States and Hawaiian Islands | 15 |
| Mammals   | 10 |
| Geographic distribution                               | 15 |
| Field training and experience                         | 15 |
| Administrative experience                             | 15 |
| Authorship (published writings)                       | 15 |
| Thesis on the economic status of some mammal or bird  | 15 |

J.W. -2-

Inasmuch as the examination in ornithology and mammalogy will include the identification of specimens of which duplicate sets cannot be provided, it is desirable that the examination be held only in Washington.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Chief, Biological Survey.

*Civil Service certification in compliance with  
notar's result of test dated May 27 + recd. May  
29, 1905. (No. 3062), stating that Henry W. Henshaw  
had passed the examination with a rating of 93.69.*



March 23, 1905.

My dear Mrs. Higginson:

Your letter of the 19th instant reached me yesterday. I am very glad to hear from you again, though pained to learn of some of the matters of which you speak.

Your proposition is not quite clear to me, but as I understand it, is about as follows: That you would like some competent naturalist or field collector to go on a long trip with your son, you to pay the expenses of the trip and also the salary of the man in question; the specimens collected by your son to be his personal property; the specimens collected by the other man to be the property of the Biological Survey; both men to be free to publish anything they see fit respecting the results of the trip. If the above is correct, the only other point I think of now is, which one should be actually in charge of the trip as to details of route, length of time spent in a locality, and so on. This should be definitely understood in advance, in order to avoid a source of probable friction. This would probably be an important factor in securing a good man.

As to the region to be visited, I would advise some area in Central or South America in preference to the Old World. When do you wish to have them start?

Mrs. Merriam joins in kind regards to you all.

Mrs. Ida A. Higginson,  
191 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

March 23, 1905.

White Antelope,

Browning, Mont.

My dear Friend:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter, which reached me before the Inauguration. I have been exceedingly busy all the time, and it has taken me some time to look up and get the medicine for your son. It is hard to know what to give a person you have not actually seen, and you have not told me how the scrofula has affected your son. I am sending you for him some medicine to be taken internally according to the directions on the bottle, and a box of salve to put on the sores. I am sending also a bottle of eyewater for your eyes, and trust that all of these things will accomplish some good.

Little Plume was here at the Inauguration, as you know, but unfortunately I did not know it in time to see him, which was a great disappointment to me.

You now have a new Agent, Major Dare, whom I believe to be a capable and honest man, and a man who will do everything he can for your interests. You will of course tell him all about the trouble under the grazing permit system.

With kindest regards to you all, in which my wife joins,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



March 23, 1905.

Mr. Frederic de P. Hone,  
222 W. 23d St., New York City.

My dear Mr. Hone:

Your letter reached me yesterday, and is a great surprise. While I am in enthusiastic sympathy with your proposition, I am not in a position to help. The President is not the man to meddle in such matters, and if he were I should hate dreadfully to approach him on a matter of this kind. I have never in my life troubled him with anything that could possibly be construed as a personal matter. However, your audacious propositions meets my hearty approval, and I should be overjoyed to learn that you have been successful.

Mrs. Merriam joins me in kind regards to you and Augusta.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

March 28, 1905.

My dear Miss Eastwood:

Your letter of the 21st instant is at hand, and I am glad to hear from you and to know that your tree book is coming out so soon. The frontispiece of the Death Valley botany is a gelatine plate, not a half-tone. Therefore there never was a block, and one will have to be made from the photograph of which you speak. Of the other one (Plate 14, North American Fauna No. 7) I will have a block made and sent you as soon as possible.

Miss Hittell had a bad cold all the time she was here, and as she has never acquired the habit of taking care of herself it did not get any better, and she seemed afraid of getting worse and was in a hurry to go home. When you come to make us your long-promised but oft-deferred visit, we shall hope you will be willing to stay a little longer.

With kindest regards, in which Mrs. Merriam joins,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Miss Alice Eastwood,  
Academy of Sciences,  
San Francisco, Calif.



March 29, 1905.

Dear Dr. Allen:

In reply to your letter about the best time for holding the A. O. U. nomenclature meeting, I hardly know what to say. It would be too bad of course to conflict with the National Academy, and the date you mention (April 21) strikes me as the best that can be done probably, if the meeting is to be held continuously with that of the Academy. Ridgway, as you know, is in Costa Rica, but is expected back sometime in April and may be here by the time you mention. I, on the other hand, am a most uncertain quantity. I may be absent delivering a course of lectures at that time, or I may be on my way to California. I have been greatly upset and overwhelmed by all sorts of work and interruptions, and aim to get away at the earliest possible moment. My wife's mother is critically ill and likely to drop off any day. Elizabeth has been away once to see her, and is liable to have to go again any day. My brother and his wife are in the South, and are coming to make us a visit on their way north. We don't know when they will arrive, but look for them the first week in April. We want you and Mrs. Allen to stay with us if we are here when you come, but there have been so many uncertainties of late that we have not dared write you about it. I shall know in a few days when

J.A.A.-2-

my brother is coming. He is not likely to stay more than two weeks. From all of this you will see that I am too uncertain to be counted on, and you had better go ahead and fix the meeting without reference to me. I will let you know positively as soon as matters so shape themselves that I can tell where I am and where I will be a few days ahead.

With kind regards to Mrs. Allen,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Dr. J. A. Allen,

American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.



March 29, 1905.

Dear Brewster:

This is merely a warning to let you know that I am likely to call on you at short notice to accompany me on a short trip through the desert region of southern Nevada and southeastern California. The new railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles is completed, and I intend to make a trip over it before the weather gets too hot. I hope to get off the latter part of April, and go west by way of New Mexico and Arizona to the Mojave Desert. Then, connecting with the new road at Barstow, I expect to travel slowly to Salt Lake, making several stops in the desert region of southern Nevada. The entire trip will take about a month. Whether or not you accompany me in California for the rest of the season will depend upon your own pleasure and convenience, but as to the trip just outlined you are not expected to have any independent opinion. You doubtless remember with sorrow that you declined to accompany me on the original Death Valley Expedition. I now purpose to show you a little of the same country, without the hardships attending the former journey. I will agree to show you a lot of country, plants, birds, mammals, and Indians you never saw before, and to deliver you safely at Salt Lake at the proper time.

Very truly yours,

Mr. William Brewster,  
Cambridge, Mass.

*C. Hart Merriam*

March 31, 1905.

Mr. Ruthven Deane,  
504 N. State St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Deane:

Glad to learn from Nelson that you are still flourishing and as happy as ever.

Do you happen to know a young man named John Farwell Ferry, who lives at Lake Forest? If so, what can you tell me about him? How do you size him up for present and future work?

You will be interested to know that tomorrow, April 1, Henshaw enters the Biological Survey to help me in various ways. He will exercise administrative supervision over the scientific work all along the line.

With kind regards to you and Mrs. Deane,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



April 1, 1905.

Mr. Madison Grant,  
Secretary, Boone and Crockett Club,  
11 Wall St., New York City.

My dear Mr. Grant:

In compliance with your request of yesterday, I enclose herewith a letter I have just written, endorsing Charles Sheldon of New York, for membership in the Club.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Enclosure.

April 1, 1905.

The Executive Committee,  
Boone and Crockett Club.

Dear Sirs:

Permit me to say a few words in behalf of Charles Sheldon of New York, whose name I believe is now before the Club. Mr. Sheldon's hunting trips in Mexico, Alaska, Yukon Territory, and British Columbia are too well known to members of the Boone and Crockett Club to need more than the merest mention. It is obvious from the work he has accomplished that he is energetic, enthusiastic, and above all honest—by which I mean that he is not seeking a record or glory, but the simple truth about our big game animals. He is interested not so much in shooting and securing trophies, as in studying the habits, ranges, and pelages of the animals he kills. In the pursuit of this information he is willing to endure any hardship. I consider Mr. Sheldon a representative of the highest type of American sportsman, and should be very glad to see him elected to membership in the Boone and Crockett Club.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



April 1, 1905.

Prof. W. P. Hay,  
Howard University,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Prof. Hay:

Your letter, inquiring if I had extra copies of volume 3 of the Proceedings of the Biological Society, reached me some little time ago, and would have been attended to earlier but for the labor involved in going over my miscellaneous stored pamphlets. During the last few days I have finished the search, with the result that I have found some copies of volume 4, but none at all of volume 3. The copies of No. 4 I have just turned over to Osgood, who has kindly offered to deliver them to you to add to the files of the society.

Mr. Rathbun was Chairman of the Publication Committee at the time volume 3 was published. This was when I first came to Washington, about twenty years ago. It is possible that Mr. Rathbun may know something as to what became of this volume.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Merriam*

April 10, 1905.

Dr. Robert T. Morris,  
616 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Dr. Morris:

Thanks for your letter of the 7th instant, and the accompanying prospectus of your Canadian Camp Club, which I have looked over with interest. But surely you did not expect me to become a member. After serving the Government faithfully for twenty years, I am now getting a salary of \$2750. By the exercise of great economy this enables me to support my wife and children, but you can readily see that I have little left for side-shows.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart Merriam*



April 12, 1905.

Dr. Robert T. Morris,  
616 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

Dear Dr. Morris:

Very many thanks for your letter of yesterday, which I  
fully appreciate. I have no desire, however, to go into  
this or any other business proposition on the charity basis.

With thanks for your kindly feelings.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Munroe*



Washington, D. C., April 17, 1905.

Prof. J. W. Toumey,  
Acting Director, Yale Forest School,  
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Prof. Toumey:

Your letter of the 13th instant hit me fairly between the eyes and I have not yet recovered from the shock. It is by far the worst of a series of misfortunes that have struck me during the present season.

A little more than a year ago Mr. Pinchot asked me to give some lectures at the Forestry School at Milford, Pa., and as a favor to him I agreed to do so, provided the lectures could be given in April, as I expected to go west about the 1st of May. But since my return from California last fall nothing whatever has been said to me on the subject; hence I supposed the matter had fallen through, and have made no preparation. I have already declined two requests for this course of lectures during the present season, and shall be extremely busy up to the time of starting for California. If I am to deliver these lectures, I shall have to take at least ten days leave to prepare, and must have nearly a hundred new slides made to supplement my present series. There will not be time to have many of them colored. At the same time, if Mr. Pinchot and yourself have counted on me to do this work I do

J.W.T. -2-

not want to disappoint you. It means putting off my departure for the West between two and three weeks. Under the circumstances I will leave the matter for your decision. If the course is not of essential importance to your school, I hope you will let me off this year. If, on the other hand, you have counted on it and really need the lectures at this time, I will stay over and give them. Kindly let me know at once, so that if I am to do the work I may select the necessary photographs and send them to Brooklyn to have the slides made as promptly as possible.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D.C.  
May 1, 1905.

Prof. R.P. Bigelow,  
Institute of Technology,  
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of April 29 is at hand. To answer it, puts me in a somewhat awkward position, as you can easily see. On the one hand, I am anxious to have as many candidates as possible take the examination to which you refer. On the other hand, I cannot honestly reply to your pointed questions in such manner as to convey the impression that your qualifications, as you state them, would enable you to pass the examination, which is intended to secure a person of lifelong training in ornithology and mammalogy.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D.C.,  
May 1, 1905.

Mr. Glover M. Allen,  
16 Oxford Street,  
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Mr. Allen:

Your letter of April 27 puts me in an awkward position, as you can readily see. On the one hand, I am anxious to have as many candidates as possible take the examination to which you refer. On the other hand, I cannot honestly reply to your pointed questions in such manner as to convey the impression that your qualifications, as you state them, would enable you to pass the examination, which is intended to secure a person of lifelong training in ornithology and mammalogy, in addition to the varied and prolonged administrative experience asked for.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



May 15, 1905.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
White House.

My dear Roosevelt:

The weights and measurements of the bears you sent me from Mississippi in the fall of 1902 are as follows:

Old male from Little Sunflower River, "very poor;" weight 285 pounds.

Female from same locality, "very fat;" weight 220 pounds.

Female from Kelso, weight 235 pounds.

The only one of these for which any measurements were received is the old male. He stretched from tip of nose to tip of hind foot six-feet seven inches.

The largest of three males collected at Tallulah, Louisiana, by B. V. Lilly, measured from end of nose to tip of tail seventy-two inches. Unfortunately this bear was not weighed.

All of the above are Ursus luteolus, a well marked form ranging from the coast of the Carolinas westerly to the Sabine River swamps of eastern Texas.

The prairie dog you asked about from the Meeker region is Cynomys leucurus, a very different species from the plains prairie dog, C. ludovicianus, but less different from C. gunnisoni of Arizona and New Mexico. On looking over our collection this morning I find

T.R. - 2.

that we have specimens of leucurus from Grand Junction, and also a rough skin sent in by Seton from Meeker. This is interesting as showing which species occurs there.

Herewith I am sending you by messenger half a dozen skins of small mammals of species that occur in Colorado, for comparison with those seen by you on your recent trip. The only ones requiring special comment are the two ground squirrels, Spermophilus armatus and S. elegans. Both of these reach Colorado, but elegans (the paler animal) occurs only at low altitudes, while armatus ranges high in the mountains. You will note the great difference in the under side of their tails. The other specimens sent are Spermophilus grammurus, Callospermophilus lateralis, Eutamias quadrivittatus, and Sciurus fremonti, the common pine squirrel of Colorado.

The chipmunk needs a word of explanation. Say described quadrivittatus in the report on Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 1823, and states that the animal was obtained in the valley of the Arkansas, below where the river breaks through the mountains, which is near Canyon City. The only species occurring at this low altitude is the large one sent herewith, labeled Eutamias quadrivittatus. The status of the smaller species which occurs at higher altitudes in the mountains has not yet been satisfactorily worked out.

If there are any other specimens you would like to see, let me know and I shall send them at once.

With kindest regards

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



May 17, 1906.

Dear Roosevelt:

Your letter of the 15th instant and the returned mammal skins have just arrived, for which I am obliged.

It is quite possible that you did see one of the large gray squirrels, although we have no record of any species from the central of western part of Colorado. This negative evidence however is of little weight inasmuch as the Biological Survey has not yet worked in this region. Two species of the aberti group occur in Colorado, S. ferreus, which inhabits the Yellow Pine belt north of Denver on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, and S. aberti minus, which enters Colorado from New Mexico on both sides of the San Luis Valley. The latter is likely to be the one you saw in case any particular member of this group reaches the Glenwood region.

Herewith I am sending you three specimens, one of minus and two of ferreus, showing the two pelages of that species, so that you may see what they are like. The principal difference is in the under side of the tail, which is white in the aberti group, and dark like an ordinary gray squirrel in ferreus. *Am sending also a typical aberti.*

Yes, I remember very well the field mouse you were kind enough to send us from the Yellowstone. It was Microtus narvus in long winter pelage and made an excellent specimen. The species is one I described some years ago from the mountains of Idaho and had not been previously found in the Yellowstone region.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
White House.

*C. Hart Merriam*



May 10, 1905.

Mr. James Mooney,  
Bureau of Ethnology,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Mooney:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter.

There seem to be only two ways of arriving at even an approximate estimate of the aboriginal native population of California. One is by using as a basis the number and relative size of the Indian villages throughout the state; the other, by using the statistics relating to the Mission Indians. While the locations of hundreds of villages are known, there are hundreds of others whose locations have not yet been recorded. Hence it seems to me that this method must be dismissed as lacking the basis necessary for a calculation.

The other method is to start with what is known of the population of the Mission Strip, and with this as a basis estimate the population of the entire state. The only positive data we have relating to the Indian population of any area in California are those of the Franciscan Padres, and these relate only to the number of baptized Indians, called 'neophytes'. The missions as you know were confined to a narrow strip along the coast, from San Francisco Bay southward to San Diego. The mission fathers during the 65 years of their rule in this territory (1769-1834) made every effort to bring

J.M. - 2.

to the missions and baptize as many of the natives as possible. The Indians who were thus brought within the jurisdiction of the church were virtually slaves and were forced to perform all the labor of the missions. They did not take to this kindly and many deserted. The deserters were pursued and if caught were flogged or otherwise punished, as a result of which the wild or unbaptized Indians did not ordinarily tumble over one another in their haste to get into the fold. As a natural consequence the Indians of the Mission Strip always remained in two sharply contrasted classes, the baptized and the unbaptized - called by the Padres respectively 'neophytes' and 'gentiles'. While a careful record of the neophytes was kept at each mission, and while the total number at the various missions was from time to time set down, the record is silent as to the number of gentiles. This is the weak point in the argument, and there appears to be no way of getting around it. Hence it is necessary to assume a ratio between the baptized and the unbaptized.

The number of neophytes, while fluctuating from year to year, showed on the whole a progressive increase up to 1834, the year in which the secularization of the missions took place. Hence it is obvious that the ratio of neophytes to gentiles was constantly changing. In the early years, the gentiles vastly outnumbered the neophytes, but toward the close of the mission period it is practically certain that the neophytes largely outnumbered the gentiles. In 1834, when the number of neophytes was at its maximum, there were at the missions upwards of 30,000 of them. Assuming that the ratio of baptized to unbaptized was as three to one, the number of unbaptized or wild



J.M. - 3.

Indians in the Mission Strip in 1834 would have been 10,000 and the total Indian population 40,000. This seems a conservative estimate.

The question now arises as to the native population of the rest of the state. Definite data for this do not exist. There are scattered records, it is true, for a number of separate localities, but nothing of value for any continuous area. Hence estimates must be based on the relative abundance of the food supply in other areas the state as compared with that of the Mission Strip, supplemented by such scattered data as are available concerning the actual numbers of Indians at that time in different localities.

Personal observation during ten years of field work in nearly all parts of California has convinced me that the food supply was not more abundant in the Mission Strip than in other areas of equal size, excepting the deserts and high mountains of the eastern part of the state. In fact, in my judgment, both food supply and Indians were considerably more abundant along the western flank of the Sierra and throughout the northern part of the state.

On this basis, since the area of the Mission Strip is less than one-fifth of the area of the non-desert parts of the state, it follows that the aboriginal population of the non-desert part of the state was five times as great as that of the Mission Strip. This would give a population of 200,000.

But this estimate takes no account of the desert Indians - the Modok, Washoo, Paiute, and Shoshone tribes east of the Sierra, and the Mohaves, Yumas, and other tribes of the lower Colorado, the total number of whom could hardly have been less than 10,000,

J.M. - 4.

making in all 210,000 for the state.

This estimate is likely to err on the conservative side. At the close of the mission period the native population of the Mission Strip had undergone considerable shrinkage. (The Spanish records continually allude to this decrease.) The deaths were always disproportionate to the population, and in some years exceeded the births three to one. Moreover, the Padres state that up to the year 1824 they had baptized in all 86,000 persons, no less than 61,000 of whom had disappeared at this date. It is obvious therefore that the decrease under Spanish rule was enormous. In view of these facts, it would seem a conservative estimate to assume that the decrease in the Mission Strip during the 65 years of mission rule had amounted to 10,000 persons. Adding this number to the 40,000 already given as the probable aboriginal population of this area in 1834 gives 50,000 as approximately the population before it had been shrivelled by contact with the Spaniards.

It may be argued that the Indians who avoided mission control fled to other parts of the state, and thus in disappearing from the Mission Strip had merely moved away. But this theory, so far as any substantial migration is concerned, appears to be disproved by the following facts: In order to go anywhere else they must necessarily have invaded the territory of other tribes, who without exception spoke different languages. If they had done this they would have left descendants. But in all my field work in California I have never met, outside of the Mission Strip, a single Mission Indian or the descendant of a Mission Indian. This to me is conclusive evidence that the mis-



J.M. - 5.

sion Indians perished in their own territory.

Although the native population of California began to fall off in the early days of the mission period, and has continued to diminish to the present day, there were two periods during which the rate of decrease was greatly accelerated. I refer, first, to the period immediately following the confiscation of the missions, beginning with 1834; second, to the period immediately following the discovery of gold, beginning in 1849.

The decrease following the mission period was startlingly rapid, the number of Indians at the missions having dwindled in eight years, according to the record, from upwards of 30,000 to 4,500. It does not follow of course that 25,500 had perished within the eight years, but that the deaths and removals from the missions together amounted to this number; and in the succeeding years those who had left the missions by 1842 found themselves wholly unable to cope with the changed conditions and soon passed out of existence.

The decrease during the gold period was equally great, but affected other parts of the state. In 1849 came the forerunners of an army of gold seekers which during the next few years spread north and south over the flanks of the Sierra and penetrated the rugged mountains of the northwest. It was a heterogeneous assemblage, comprising many good and noble men, and hundreds, if not thousands, of the rougher and more turbulent elements of society, among whom were many criminals. Everywhere these men went they decimated the native population. From Humboldt County, from the Siskiyou, and from the flanks of the Sierra, the story is the same: men were debauched with whiskey and many were

J.M. - 6.

killed; women were appropriated, and seeds of disease were sown which undermined the constitutions of succeeding generations. In most places the Indians showed no resistance, but those of the northwestern area attempted to resent the conduct of the intruders and thus brought upon themselves a series of so-called 'Indian wars', resulting in the extermination of most of the tribes and the reduction of the remainder to small remnants which later were removed to Government reservations. Had the Indians of California been fighters, like the Blackfeet or Sioux or any of the Plains tribes, the conquest of the state would have been a very different matter.

Regretting that pressure of other work has delayed me so long in replying to your letter, I remain

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



1919 - 16<sup>th</sup>  
 Washington, D.C.  
 May 24, 1919

Mr. Allen C. Kuhl  
 Sumner, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Of the drawings turned over to me recently I am  
 keeping 5, as follows: Hawk owl, caribou, bit sheep, antelope,  
 + white-tail deer, for which I am enclosing \$5.00 Is this  
 correct? I should be glad to know of possibility  
 to localities <sup>at present</sup> represented in each of these drawings.  
 I do not know the "black-faced caribou". Where does it live?

I should be glad to see a lot of your best work in  
 mammal drawings at any time.

Very truly  
 C. Hart Merriam



May 25, 1905.

Mr. James Mooney,  
Bureau of Ethnology,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Mooney:

Your letter of the 24th instant is at hand, with the enclosures you were kind enough to send. I was already familiar with Stephen Powers' estimates of the aboriginal population of California, but have considered them too large. His estimates were based, in the main, on the density of population along certain favored spots on salmon rivers, multiplied by the total length of the salmon streams of the state. My own estimates, as I wrote you, are based on the known population of the Mission Strip, in connection with my personal knowledge of the food supply in other parts of the state. They were intended to err on the conservative side.

The references you sent concerning the bark-less dog of Cuba I am glad to have, as they may throw additional light on the subject, concerning which we have very scanty information.

I am obliged also for your reference to the buffalo in lower Georgia and Florida.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



May 26, 1905.

My dear Grinnell:

Thanks for your letter of yesterday. Too bad you could not have stayed long enough to talk over matters a little.

Yes, Roosevelt has made many contributions of value to the National Museum and the Biological Survey. In the early days he sent the Museum Long Island specimens of seaside finches which enabled the committee on nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union to decide as to the status of certain alleged species and subspecies, when no other specimens on which a decision could be based were available.

More than twenty years ago he sent me a manuscript journal containing an accurate record of observations on the habits of certain mammals, including the previously unknown carnivorous habits of the short tailed shrew, Blarina brevicauda, an account of which I had then just published in my Mammals of the Adirondacks.

In the early spring of 1893 he sent me from the Yellowstone Park a beautiful specimen in full winter pelage of Microtus nanus, a species originally described from Idaho and not previously known from the Yellowstone region.

On one of his hunts in the Kootenai region he observed the diving habits of the rare water shrew, Neosorex navigator, and secured a specimen, which, owing to the carelessness of one of his men, was afterward destroyed.

The fine series of 12 skulls of mountain lions obtained by him in Colorado in 1901 enabled me to establish the constancy of characters

G.B.G. - 2.

in this group and formed the basis of a revision of the group published by me in the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences in December of that year. He also wrote an important paper on the habits of cougars as noted by him during his famous Colorado hunt.

As a result of his bear hunt in the swamps of Mississippi in the fall of 1902 he sent me several skulls, proving that the bear of this region is the little known Ursus luteolus of Griffith, a very different form from the ordinary black bear.

At the present time the Biological Survey is daily expecting to receive skulls of bears and coyotes which he kindly arranged to have sent to us, as an outcome of his late hunts in Colorado and Oklahoma. In a recent conversation with him on the subject of this trip I was impressed by his accurate knowledge of the various species of small mammals seen in the region traversed.

You of course do not need to be told that Roosevelt's writings on big game comprise the best accounts extant of the habits and life history of the large mammals of North America. There can be little doubt that had he followed his natural tastes and inclinations, instead of being sidetracked into politics and statesmanship, he would have become the greatest naturalist our country has produced.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Dr. George Bird Grinnell,

Forest and Stream Office,

346 Broadway, New York City.



May 31, 1905.

Prof. Francis H. Herrick,  
Western Reserve University,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

Many thanks for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the revised edition of your profusely illustrated Home Life of Wild Birds, just received.

You have certainly had great patience and success in your photographic work in this direction, and the book cannot fail to be of service to field students of birds.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



June 1, 1905.

Hon. James Wilson,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

I respectfully recommend the appointment of Henry W. Henshaw of Massachusetts to the position of Administrative Biologist, to have general administrative and supervisory charge, under the Chief, of the work of the Biological Survey, for a probationary period of six months beginning June 1, 1905, at a salary of \$2500.00 per annum to be paid from the Lump Fund of the Biological Survey.

Mr. Henshaw passed an examination for this position on May 17, ultimo, and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission (Cert. No. 3,062).

Respectfully,

*W. H. Henshaw*  
Chief, Biological Survey.



June 13, 1905.

Mr. John Farwell Ferry,  
Lake Forest,  
Illinois.

My dear Sir:

In a round-about way I have learned that you passed the recent civil service examination. You have not yet been certified to us for the reason that the requisite number of certifications were filled from persons having a higher standing on the list. It seems probable therefore that we may be able to get you next year without further examination.

In case you are not otherwise occupied during the coming summer, and are anxious to do all you can in the way of training for a future position, you may be willing to take advantage of the following offer:

If you will come to California some time in July (the date to be agreed upon later) I will employ you temporarily for a period of say two months at the rate of \$100 per month in order to cover your necessary expenses, but you will have to pay your railroad transportation. Doubtless you can secure a roundtrip ticket for the Portland Exposition (which you could visit incidentally) which would enable you to make the trip at a very reasonable rate.

I am leaving for California, so please address me at Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Chief, Biological Survey.



December 15, 1905

Dr. C. Judson Herrick,  
Denison University,  
Granville, Ohio.

Dear Doctor Herrick:

Your letter of December 6 was written while I was still in California, hence please pardon my delay in replying.

The subject I have chosen for the New Orleans' address is, 'Is mutation a factor in the evolution of the higher vertebrates.' I should be glad to have the discussion you suggest.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



January 13, 1906.

Mr. F. W. Hodge,  
Bureau of Ethnology,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hodge:

The proof of page 206 of your Indian Book reached me last evening and is returned herewith. I am surprised to learn that you are including names of animals in this work. It seems to me you have undertaken a pretty big contract, and the matter under the heading 'Carcajou' is sufficient evidence of the kind of difficulties I have in mind.

Most of the matter under Carcajou is what some people have happily described as 'etymological twaddle'. The word is the name of the wolverene and does not belong to any other animal. Because it has been ignorantly applied to the lynx, badger and possibly one or two other animals would hardly seem to be sufficient reason for implying that these other animals are more or less entitled to the name.

The last half of the paragraph I would strike out bodily as too silly to print. A full explanation of what I mean involves too much detail, but I would like to ask, what is the use of trying to twist an alleged Micmac name for badger so as to fit the wolverene when no badger inhabits or ever did inhabit the country occupied by the Micmacs? Another point that you might like to think of is with respect to the kinkajou, which you author calls Carcoleptes caudivolvulus. Since this animal is restricted

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to tropical America, how does it happen that the name kinkajou "may be of Algonquian origin"?

The case of the Caribou is not nearly so bad. The Woodland and Barren Ground Caribou are very distinct species (not 'varieties' as your author has it), and each is separable into other forms, subspecies and species, according to the point of view.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



January 23, 1906.

Dr. C. Judson Herrick,  
Denison University,  
Granville, Ohio.

Dear Doctor Herrick:

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, with respect to the summer and winter meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, it seems to me that that the New York winter meeting would be the better time and place for the presentation of papers, although I do not feel that I know enough about the circumstances to take any definite position. It does seem to me, however, that the sectional committee should be competent to decide the matter without referring it to the membership at large. For my part, I feel that those of you who have carried the burden of arranging meetings in the past are the ones who should decide matters of this kind. Personally, I have been able to devote so little time to the Association that I feel like an outsider and am entirely willing to authorize the committee to cast my vote in the manner they deem wisest.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

January 23, 1906.

Dr. A. L. Kroeber,  
Affiliated Colleges,  
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Doctor Kroeber:

I am glad to learn from your letter of the 15th instant that you have arranged so interesting a series of talks for the winter and spring meetings of the California Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society, and wish that I might be present, particularly at the meetings to be held at Mrs. Harrison's and Mrs. Bishop's.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



January 25, 1906.

Prof. J. H. Comstock,  
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Professor Comstock:

I have been recently informed that one of your former students, a young man by the name of Lloyd, is particularly interested in spiders and is anxious to get into the field in the west. I am writing this to ask confidentially what you think of the young man in question. What I wish to know particularly is whether you look upon his interest as that of an amateur or that of a person who is likely to devote his life to earnest scientific work. Your reply will be considered confidential.

With best wishes and kindest regards to Mrs. Comstock and yourself,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



January 27, 1906.

Mr. Abbott H. Thayer,  
Monadnock, N. H.

Dear Mr. Thayer:

Many thanks for your letter of the 15th instant. It reached me at the time of a session of the A. O. U. Committee on nomenclature, which has delayed me a few days in replying.

I was much interested in the pictures Doctor Palmer showed me but cannot help feeling that in the case of the Antelope you have been led astray. If you had seen thousands of antelope on the plains, as I have seen <sup>them</sup> during a period of 34 years, you would know that at least 90 out of every 100 are not silhouetted against the sky but have for a background, when seen from the height of a man's head, the rolling or hilly surface of the plain. I have often seen them expand and contract the silvery white rump patch against a dark background so that it was amazingly conspicuous at a distance. How such a mark could be protective against the antelope's enemy, the big wolf, is too much for me.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

January 27, 1906.

Prof. Wm. E. Ritter,

Biological Laboratory,  
La Jolla, Calif.

Dear Ritter:

This is the first chance I have had to write since I left California in December. I had to leave in a hurry, and after my return here had to prepare an address for the New Orleans meeting of the American Association. Since returning from New Orleans we have had a meeting of the Nomenclature Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union and various other matters demanding immediate attention.

I was greatly disappointed in not being able to visit you at your laboratory at La Jolla and hope for better luck next time. Before leaving California I heard a rumor to the effect that you and your good wife were likely to go abroad during the winter. If so, when do you go and when are you likely to return?

With kindest regards to you both.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



February 8, 1906.

The Western Field,  
4 Sutter Street,  
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

Inclosed find \$1.50 for which please send The Western Field  
to my address for one year beginning with the February number,  
Volume VIII, No. 1. Please send to the following address: C.  
Hart Merriam, Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washing-  
ton, D. C.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



February 13, 1906.

DeWitt & Snelling,

362 Sutter Street,

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

Thanks for your catalogue No. 3 this day received. I shall be obliged if you will send me the following numbers: 87, Buchanan; 89, Buffum; 154, Gillet; 178, Lucy-Fossarieu; 180, Miller; 181, Miller. On receipt of bill I will remit at once.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam



February 15, 1906.

Prof. Samuel F. Clarke,  
Williams College,  
Massachusetts.

Dear John:

In reply to your recent inquiry would state that we use four Nomenclators, as follows: Agassiz, 1842-46; Marschall, 1873; Scudder, 1882-84; and Waterhouse & Sharp, 1902. Practically all of the names in Agassiz and Marschall are included in the second part of Scudder's Nomenclator Zoologicus, and some 80,000 additional names are published in Waterhouse & Sharp's Index Zoologicus, 1902. This brings the list down to the year 1900, barring accidental omissions.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

*We trust that you and yours are well and happy  
and that someday you will drop in at this end  
of the line - was sorry not to suggest at New Orleans.  
Yours  
John*



February 16, 1906.

Prof. J. McKay Cattell,  
Garrison-On-Hudson,  
New York.

Dear Professor Cattell:

Your letter about the proof of my New Orleans' address is just received. I regret very much that the corrections were not made and hope they will be made before the separates are printed.

I quite agree with you in two of your propositions about the use of quotation marks. They certainly should be used in the same journal in conformity with uniform rules, and the editor is beyond question the man to establish these rules. I should infinitely prefer the use of full quo's in every instance rather than the irrational and utterly inconsistent way in which full quo's and half quo's are alternated in my paper. Personally, I have for many years conformed to the usage of the 'Auk' and of some of the popular magazines, according to which all truly quoted matter is enclosed between full quo's, while peculiar words or words intended to be emphasized are enclosed in half quo's. This seems to me a logical arrangement, but I would far rather do away with half quo's altogether than to use them for full quotations as in the proof of my article. To my mind the half quo' gives a slight emphasis, somewhat less than is given by italics. Thus I would prefer to half quote such words as 'strain' and 'quality' when used in an unusual sense, while I would prefer to see the names of steamers, for instance *Albatross*, italicized rather than half quo'd.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



February 17, 1906.

Prof. E. B. Wilson,  
Columbia University,  
New York City.

My dear Wilson:

I have recently seen an embryological paper on Spermophilus  
tridecemlineatus, published by Thomas G. Lee of the University of  
Minnesota. I am writing to ask if you consider Lee a good man,  
and if you would advise us to send our embryological material to  
him. Your answer will be treated confidential if you so desire.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -



February 23, 1906.

Mr. Abbott H. Thayer,  
Monadnock, N. H.

Dear Mr. Thayer:

Pardon my delay in replying to your interesting letter of the 4th instant. Since it came I have been so busy with other matters that it has been impracticable to reply. I am very much obliged for the trouble you have taken in making these exceedingly graphic diagrams and in sending the accompanying photographs, all of which are of extreme interest to me.

I think I now understand your point of view perfectly, but I don't think you understand mine. As a general proposition subject to exceptions I admit freely and with pleasure the protective value of white dorsal and rump markings as seen against the sky line, but this does not prevent me from seeing a special use for some of these same markings. I do not now remember whether I have ever talked with you about my theory of flashlight markings, such as the white undertail of the cottontail, the silvery-white flanks of some of the jack rabbits, the white tail and wing markings of many birds, the yellow and red markings on the wings of certain grasshoppers and moths, the conspicuous markings on the undertail of certain lizards, and so on. For eight years or more I have in public lectures called attention to the function of markings of this kind, although I do not remember to have published anything on the subject. Such markings, as you of course know, serve by their very showiness to render the animal

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possessing them easily seen by the pursuer. They are in fact like moving beacons in front of the pursuer's eyes, so that he follows without visual effort. The instant the markings are concealed and the animal stops, the pursuer, who was following automatically, looks beyond the place where the pursued is in hiding and passes by, giving the pursued an opportunity to escape. This of course is as familiar to you as it is to me. I do not claim that the antelope's rump patch is a marking of this kind, but I do believe it to be a signal mark of value. Why else do antelope when disturbed rapidly throw flashlights to long distances? In the case of the antelope, mountain sheep, and other animals having a conspicuous white rump patch, I do not think we yet understand all of the uses of the marking. That it is in many cases strongly 'directive' I have not the slightest doubt. But I cannot see how the vanishing effect of such markings could possibly help such animals as antelope and mountain sheep when pursued at close quarters by wolves, for the reason that when reasonably near the legs alone would be sufficiently conspicuous, particularly when in motion. Besides this, how can we overlook the matter of scent; and furthermore, how can the white rumps be protective in the case of such animals as elk and deer, inhabiting dark forests? In Oregon and in ~~the~~ Arizona even the antelope lives in the pine forests; and in the Great Plains and Great Basin a large part of the antelope's range is in hilly country where half the time even a mouse could see the animal against a dark background.

How can any kind of protective coloration in so large a beast as an antelope or a deer possibly act when so near the enemy as to be within reach of the final rush or spring?



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To us the sky at night is dark, except by moonlight, but how do we know whether it is dark or light to a nocturnal animal?

In the case of the skunks, you have shown how the white backs may disappear against the sky in open ground when looked at by a small animal like the mouse, but by the skunk's enemies--the foxes, wolves, coyotes, cougar, and great horned owls--they are seen from above against a dark background.

The more I study coloration in the field the more convinced I become that many of the markings have more than one function.

With kind regards and best wishes,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



February 26, 1906.

Prof. C. C. Nutting,  
University of Iowa,  
Iowa City, Iowa.

My dear Professor Nutting:

Many thanks for your letter of the 20th instant. It is a matter of much satisfaction to me to read the kind words you have written about my recent address on mutation; and it is also very pleasant to know that your own experience leads you to hold views essentially the same as mine.

Your remarks on the axiomatic nature of Natural Selection are admirable. I have never seen the thing put in just this way before, but I do not see any escape from your conclusion.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Washington, D. C.

February 27, 1906.

Dear Doctor Howard:

Thanks for your letter of the 26th instant transmitting a copy of my address before the New Orleans meeting of the American Association, and asking me to make such corrections and alterations as may be deemed necessary and return to you for publication in the proceedings. I have done this and hand you the document herewith. 100 extras will be enough.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Dr. L. O. Howard,

Permanent Secretary,

American Ass'n for the Advancement of Science.



March 1, 1906.

Dr. R. S. Woodward,  
President, Carnegie Institution,  
Washington, D. C

My dear Doctor Woodward:

I am so pleased with a letter just received from Burbank that I take the liberty of sending you a copy of it. If any man in the world is competent to speak from the standpoint of the plant breeder, surely that man is Burbank.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

C O P Y

Santa Rosa, California

February 22, 1906.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

In my opinion you have struck the key note in your address, "Is Mutation a Factor in Evolution", before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Your conclusions exactly coincide with mine after having extensively operated on nearly four thousand species of plants during a period of considerably over thirty<sup>eight</sup> years.

I am delighted that you have stated the facts so beautifully, which I have long wished to state in my own way. You have saved me the trouble, as the ground is fully covered.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Luther Burbank.



March 1, 1906.

My dear Miss Alexander:

Your letter of February 22 touches at several points a subject which I have been thinking of for a number of years--very acutely during the past year or two. I refer to the pressing need of a natural history museum on the Pacific Coast. Such a museum should be located, it seems to me, at San Francisco, and should make a specialty of the fauna, flora, and ethnology of the Pacific Coast region from Mexico to the Arctic Circle.

The existing museums on the Pacific Coast are, as you so well realize, only feeble attempts along certain more or less ill-defined lines. My feeling is that if such a museum is ever to be established the time has come for people of means and influence to join hands and work for its accomplishment. It is already too late to secure group material of several of the larger California mammals, such as at least two--possibly three--forms of the grizzly bear, and it is doubtful if such material could now be obtained of the California white-tail deer and the California Valley antelope.

In the case of ethnological material, more than half the Pacific Coast tribes are already extinct and others are represented by so few individuals that it is already impossible to secure anything like an adequate representation of the aboriginal inhabitants of this part of North America. Every delay of a week is an opportunity lost.

Miss Annie M. Alexander  
Oakland, Calif.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



March 3, 1906.

Mr. Luther Burbank,  
Santa Rosa, Calif.

My dear Mr. Burbank:

Your kind letter about my recent address, 'Is Mitation a factor in Evolution', fairly takes my breath away. Of the many letters received on this subject, yours is the one I prize most highly. If any man in the world is competent to speak with authority from the standpoint of the plant breeder, you are that man. I had supposed that you were on the DeVries side and am particularly delighted to know that our views are in such complete accord.

Thanking you for your kind words,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

March 5, 1906.

Mr. Luther Burbank,  
Santa Rosa, Calif.

My dear Mr. Burbank:

You doubtless think it peculiar that you have not heard from me on the subject of Elaeagnus argentea. A day or two after I saw you at Santa Rosa I wrote to acquaintances in Nevada asking them to send me berries of this bush or small tree. Not having any reply, I have since written to two other persons--one on Truckee River, the other near Mono Lake--but up to date have not received any berries. Should they disappoint me, I hope to collect them in person next season.

Regretting my failure,

Very truly yours

*C. Hart Merriam*



March 6, 1906.

Mr. R. U. Johnson,  
The Century Company,  
New York.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Last night I received a severe shock. My wife read me from the last number of 'Century' an illustrated article on the Antelope which sets me to wondering whether the 'Century' was really humbugged by the author, or whether the article was published as a huge joke-- as an attempt to outdo some of Long's creations. Whatever the intent may have been, I do not remember to have seen such utter 'rot' before in a respectable magazine. The illustrations are, if possible, even worse than the text *and tell a big lie!*

Very truly yours,

*E. West*



March 13, 1906.

Dear Professor Elliot:

On returning to office after a brief absence I find your letter about Howell in connection with a position in the Field Columbian Museum. Howell is a good steady, rather slow and plodding fellow, with considerable experience in museum methods. He is of course no such man as Osgood, but you could not get Osgood for anything like the small salary you mention, no more than you could get any other good competent man for an utterly inadequate salary. Howell is the best man I know who would be likely to accept such a position with its salary restrictions. His present pay is \$1400.

I have not mentioned the matter to Howell and think I had better not until I hear from you again. Perhaps you had better write him direct.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. D. C. Elliot,  
Field Columbian Museum,  
Chicago, Ills.

March 13, 1906.

Dear Miss Alexander:

Your letter of the 7th instant pains me greatly. I hope you will not be too hard on Bales. He has committed an indiscretion for which he should be called down of course, but I have every reason to believe him to be the best man known for the work you have in mind and I do not know of any other man who could do this work. Lieutenant George T. Emmons, who spent twenty years in southeastern Alaska, has known and hunted with Bales for many years and recommends him unqualifiedly.

This matter of getting into the newspapers is something that all of us have to contend with every once and a while. Several of our own assistants on the Biological Survey have committed similar indiscretions, but they have not repeated the offence.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Miss Annie M. Alexander,  
1006 - 16th Street,  
Oakland, Calif.



March 14, 1906.

Mr. E. H. Harriman,  
120 Broadway,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Harriman:

Our Mr. Nelson (not Reid) has been delayed in returning and is not yet here. I have just had a letter from him from some point in Arizona stating that he expects to arrive on or about the 15th. If you will let me know at what hour and place you would like to see him on Saturday, I shall be glad to arrange the matter.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Harriman -



March 16, 1906.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,  
1331 Connecticut Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Bell:

Since returning from New York I have taken your silver fox skin to three furriers who agree essentially as to its value. They say that at wholesale prices the raw skin would be worth about \$100; at retail, about \$150.

The skin has not been properly prepared. It should be taken to a good furrier, reopened, scraped and properly tanned, in connection with which the fur would be properly cleaned and would be much handsomer than at present.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

*The skin is returned to you herewith*

March 16, 1906.

Dr. A. L. Kroeber,  
Affiliated Colleges,  
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Doctor Kroeber:

Your letter of the 9th instant is at hand. I am obliged for your invitation to contribute to the Journal of American Folk-Lore, and shall be glad to do so if I can possibly find time; in fact, I had intended to do this before, but ever since my return from California have been under great pressure of work.

Are you not coming East this winter? If you do you must surely come and see us.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



April 3, 1906.

Prof. C. F. Hodge,  
Clark University,  
Worcester, Mass.

My dear Professor Hodge:

Replying to your inquiry of March 30 I would state confidentially that J. Alden Loring is a bright, active young man, and I believe him to be entirely reliable. He has had much experience as a field collector of mammals and birds but seems to be most successful in the care and management of live animals.

Judging from my experience with him, dating back several years, his chief failings were that he lacked dignity and sense of proportion. As a field assistant he was a success, but when in charge of a party he was mighty near a failure. It is some years since he left the Biological Survey and he has undoubtedly gained experience since.

Very truly yours,

*E. A. Mearns*

April 3, 1906.

Mr. Vernon Bailey,  
Bigpiny, Wyoming.

Dear Bailey:

With the approval of the Secretary I have finally succeeded in reorganizing the Biological Survey along what I hope will prove to be rational lines. We have now established three divisions, or lines of investigation, on a equal footing, namely: Economic Investigations (comprising economic ornithology and mammalogy), under Doctor Fisher; Game Preservation under T. S. Palmer, as heretofore; Geographic Distribution under Vernon Bailey.

Owing to your present detail under the Forestry Service your appointment will not take effect till July 1, the others take effect on April 1. On the same date Henshaw was made Assistant Chief, and Nelson was put in your old place as Chief Field Naturalist.

Your appointment has been signed by the Secretary and is in the top drawer of my desk. You will have to go through the usual formalities of taking a new oath of office and filing a new record blank.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*E. A. Mearns*



Confidential

April 13, 1906.

My dear Lieutenant Emmons:

I regret to learn from your recent letter that you are suffering from broken ribs and trust that the accompanying muscular pain is passing away.

With respect to the Bales matter: When Miss Alexander asked me to recommend a man for the work she wished done in Alaska, I recommended Bales in the highest terms on the strength of what you had told me about him. I said also that so far as I was aware he was the only man qualified to do the work. She went to Seattle and arranged with him personally, and laid particular stress on her desire that the matter should be kept quite. He was so full of enthusiasm however and so delighted with the outlook that it appeared impossible for him to keep the matter to himself. I had hardly secured the Secretary's signature to the necessary permit for collecting specimens for scientific purposes when two or three newspaper articles were sent us from the West Coast giving away the whole thing and containing an exaggerated account of what was to be done. Some of these clippings were read by Members of Congress, who transmitted them to the Secretary of Agriculture accompanied by indignant letters. It is hardly necessary to go into all the details, but you can readily see that the matter was very annoying to the Biological Survey, as well as to the Secretary, and that it was particularly exasperating to Miss Alexander who had cautioned Bales to keep the matter quiet. There were other features of the case also which were so intolerable to Miss Alexander that she

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canceled the arrangement with Bales. The permit which gave us so much trouble has also been recalled and canceled. So far as I am aware therefore the matter is ended--at least so far as this Department is concerned.

Regretting the episode, I remain, with best wishes  
Very truly yours,

*G. Hart Emmons*

Lieut. G.T. Emmons,  
Princeton, N.J.



April 23, 1906.

Miss Helen Muir,  
Adamana, Arizona.

My dear Helen:

In order to divert your mind from the terrible disaster that has befallen our friends in San Francisco, would you not like to turn your attention to chipmunks? There is in your region a small and very pretty species of chipmunk which I described a year or two ago under the name *Eutamias hopiensis*. We have specimens in summer pelage only and are very anxious to secure a few in early spring pelage. If you are willing to take the trouble to catch and skin a few of these little fellows for us the Biological Survey will be under lasting obligations. It is not necessary for you to bother to make the specimens up; it will be enough if you skin them, rub a little salt on the skins and roll them up, without exposing to the sun. They may then be sent by rail post free by attaching one of the accompanying envelopes to each package. Each specimen should be mailed as soon as possible after it is skinned and salted. Skulls should be wrapped up with the skin in the same package, but should not have any salt on them. We will attend to the cleaning after they reach our end of the line.

Having faith that you will do this, I am taking the liberty of sending you a few traps and tags. The traps should be baited with a little rolled oats, or something of the sort. We find rolled oats the best general bait. On the tags should be written the locality, date, sex of the animal, and your initials. The

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other side should bear a number, and the same number should be written on the tag which is tied to the skull.

With kind regards and best wishes to you all,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



April 23, 1906.

Mr. W. C. Greene,  
24 Broad Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Robert T. Hill tells me that you have some excellent photographs of mountain lions and other game animals and thought that you might possibly be willing to let me have prints of some of these. This is my apology for the liberty I am taking in asking if you are willing to grant this favor.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Hamilton*

April 25, 1906.

Mr. Henry M. Hamilton,  
Millstone, N. J.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, just received, I regret to say that I have no information concerning Mr. Levritt Mills Loomis or his family since the earthquake. We have heard that the Academy of Sciences is destroyed, but since none of the officers of the Academy live in the building, there is no reason to suppose that any of them were injured.

I have known Mr. Loomis for a number of years and knew that he had an invalid father but never heard that he had a wife. I saw him last on December 5, just before my departure from San Francisco. I am expecting news from the Academy every day and shall doubtless hear something about Mr. Loomis in the near future. Will let you know as soon as I do.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Hamilton*



May 5, 1906.

Editor of the Evening Star,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I was shocked to read in last night's issue of your paper a horribly exaggerated account of the injury done to Stanford University by the recent earthquake. The article in question carries the feeling that the University plant is practically destroyed. On the contrary the plant is very little injured and the efficiency of the University hardly touched. The buildings wrecked by the fire were the big church, <sup>the new unfinished library,</sup> the gymnasium and power house, the latter badly damaged by the falling of its tall stone chimney. The original series of buildings, known as the "inner quadrangle," with their long vistas and beautiful corridors were uninjured. The same is true of the engineer shops. The large new buildings of the outer quadrangle, including the laboratories of zoology, botany and physiology, were practically uninjured. The chemistry building lost its chimneys and is slightly defaced externally by the falling of some of the stones in its facing, but the building itself and its contents were little injured. The women's dormitory, known as Roble Hall, was absolutely uninjured, except for the loss of two ornamental chimneys. The men's dormitory, Esquina Hall, was injured by the falling of stone chimneys and is cracked in two corners. The wooden buildings were uninjured except from the loss of chimneys and some of the plastering. The new library building, which was badly damaged, was not yet finished, and the University library had not been transferred to it. The same is

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practically true of all the University apparatus or collections. The losses in this line being too slight to deserve mention.

The facts above submitted are from an official statement by the President of the University, Dr. David Starr Jordan, and attested by five architects and engineers who have carefully examined the buildings since the earthquake. I trust therefore that you will correct the very erroneous impression given by your article in last night's Star.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



May 8, 1906.

Mr. Leverett M. Loomis,  
Director, California Academy of Sciences.  
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Loomis:

Ever since the great calamity I have been hoping to hear some details as to the Academy's losses and prospects, but thus far all that I have had has come from Mr. Gilbert. I am anxious to know what the Academy has left to start anew with, and whether it will attempt to rebuild on the old site or go much farther west where the value of the land will not be so enormous.

Just now I have only to say that the Biological Survey will do all in its power to help. We are now endeavoring to make up a complete set of our publications to be sent the Academy's library as soon as any place is available. I assume as a matter of course that your significant series of water birds was entirely destroyed.

With best wishes to you all,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

May 8, 1906.

My dear Miss Eastwood:

A much looked for letter from Gilbert contains the gratifying news that you were able to save a number of your plant types. I assume that your library was completely destroyed as well as the herbarium--a fearful loss. When you have a place for anything let me know and both the Biological Survey and I personally will do what we can in a feasible way to make good a minute fraction of the losses.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

*I thank you for kind letter about my address in letter.  
Elizabeth + the children join in kindest regards to you.*



May 11, 1906.

Dear Doctor Smith:

Thanks for your letter of the 10th instant, this moment received. It is the few letters of this sort that a fellow gets in the course of his life that pay for the time and hard work put into ~~one~~ undertakings. You may be as much surprised as I was to know that I had a letter from Burbank saying essentially what you have said. He said that after experimenting for some thirty years with something like 4,000 plants, I had expressed his conclusions exactly.

Thanking you for your letter,

Very truly yours,

Prof. John B. Smith,

Agricultural College,

New Brunswick, N. J.



June 4, 1906.

Prof. Franz Boas,  
Columbia University,  
New York City.

My dear Professor Boas:

Thanks for your invitation to present a paper at the coming Congress of Americanists at Quebec. Were I to remain in the East I should be glad to do this, but as I am soon leaving for field work in California it will be impracticable.

With best wishes for a successful meeting.

Very truly yours,  
*W. H. Henshaw*



November 16, 1906.

Mr. Charles F. Batchelder,  
President, American Ornithologists' Union,  
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Mr. Batchelder:

Last evening the Council of the American Ornithologists' Union, by vote of 5 to 5, adopted the so-called FIRST SPECIES rule for the determination of types of genera, thereby repudiating the two cardinal principles--PRIORITY and RIGHT OF THE REVISOR--which heretofore have governed the Union in deciding cases of this kind. Having personally, and as a member of the Nomenclature Committee, advocated and fought for these principles for the past twenty years, I find myself unable to suddenly change my position and unwilling to act in a way antagonistic to the principles for which I have always stood. Inasmuch, therefore, as both the committee and myself would be embarrassed by my further continuance, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Nomenclature.

Very truly yours,



December 10, 1906.

Mr. Wm. N. Finley,

Portland, Oregon.

My dear Mr. Finley:

When you were here a short time ago it was my privilege to listen to your lecture on the 'California Condor', and I wish to express my appreciation of the excellent work you have done in obtaining the material for this lecture and the admirable way in which you have put it together. The illustrations also are remarkably attractive. Taken all in all this lecture is one of the most entertaining accounts of bird life I have ever listened to.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

*E. H. Churchill*



December 18, 1906.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot,  
Forester,

Department of Agriculture.

My dear Mr. Pinchot:

Thanks for your letter of the 7th instant transmitting a letter from L. A. Barrett, Forest Supervisor, with headquarters at Quincy, California.

I did not state that I knew of any Indians who had starved to death in Mr. Barrett's Reserve, but that in various parts of California, including a large part of the Sierra region, it is not rare for Indians, particularly the old people, to become so enfeebled and emaciated for lack of food during certain winters that they perish before spring. The cause of their death, directly or indirectly, is insufficient food--in other words, starvation.

What I meant to call your attention to was the unhappy results that might easily follow a little overzealousness in the enforcement of existing laws, as in the case of <sup>the hunting</sup> wood cutting on allotments. It would seem hardly more than justice that the Indian who had been placed on a nonagricultural allotment some thirteen years ago and had lived there ever since might be allowed the privilege of cutting wood for sale on his own allotment.

Mr. Barrett is absolutely correct in his statement that able-bodied Indians, like other able-bodied men in California, at this time, can make good wages by going off to work. Comparatively few of them, however, can secure continuous employment in places where



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they can have their wives with them, and it is an unfortunate fact, to which I have previously called attention, that owing to the habits of white men in the region, it is unsafe for an Indian to leave his wife and daughters and go away to work. For the same reason most Indians object to sending their women out as washwomen. This lamentable condition is so well known throughout California that I think no one will attempt to deny it.

It is also an unfortunate fact that few California Indians have learned how to hold on to money. The result is that although they may earn good wages during the fruit picking season, their white neighbors soon absorb the money so that they find themselves penniless in the early winter, and before spring are likely to suffer severely for want of food. In such cases the privilege of cutting a little wood for sale from time to time might be of the greatest possible service, enabling needy families to purchase enough food to keep them through the winter.

The forest supervisors, when in sympathy with the Indians, are in a position in numerous instances to render these unfortunate people most important assistance.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter,

Very truly yours,

*C. H. J. J. J.*



January 9, 1907.

My dear Miss Alexander:

Your letter has just arrived and I am glad to know that you will be on here so soon. I shall be much pleased to see you and your friend, Miss Beckwith--and your mother also if she cares to come-- at my house 1919 - 16th Street, on either Saturday or Sunday, at your convenience.

The bear skulls and other Biological Survey material are at your disposal whenever you are ready to tackle the job.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Miss Annie M. Alexander,

Martha Washington Hotel,

29 East 29th Street,

New York City.



January 31, 1907.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett,  
President, The Carnegie Foundation  
for the Advancement of Teaching,  
542 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My dear Doctor Pritchett:

Very many thanks for your sympathetic letter. Such letters when a fellow is in distress are mighty comforting.

Our matter was brought up on the floor of the House yesterday and the Biological Survey item was restored by a practically unanimous vote. After this vote Crumpacker of Indiana raised a point of order by which the Bureau of Biological Survey organization was knocked out leaving a headless appropriation of about \$45,000. We confidently expect to have the matter straightened out in the Senate.

This unexpected attack on us has developed a multitude of friends, has proved the falsity of the charge that we are duplicating work done by other bureaus and departments, and has strengthened the Biological Survey in many ways. Personally I feel deeply grateful to you and other friends who have stood by us and shown an interest in us at this trying time.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

January 31, 1907.

Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Director,  
American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.

Dear Doctor Bumpus:

Our matter was brought up on the floor of the House yesterday and the Biological Survey item was restored by a practically unanimous vote. After this vote Crumpacker of Indiana raised a point of order by which the Biological Survey organization was knocked out leaving a headless appropriation of about \$45,000. We confidently expect to have the matter straightened out in the Senate.

This unexpected attack on us has developed a multitude of friends, has proved the falsity of the charge that we are duplicating work done by other bureaus and departments, and has strengthened the Biological Survey in many ways. Personally I feel deeply grateful to you and other friends who have stood by us and shown an interest in us at this trying time.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



January 31, 1907.

Dr. George Bird Grinnell,  
Forest & Stream Office,  
New York City.

Dear Grinnell:

Our matter was brought up on the floor of the House yesterday and an amendment was made to restore the Biological Survey item. After this, Crumpacker of Indiana raised a point of order by which the Bureau of Biological Survey organization was knocked out, leaving a headless appropriation of about \$45,000. We confidently expect to have the matter straightened out in the Senate.

So far as we have been able to find out only two points have been made against us. One is that our work is not of sufficient use to the farmer; the other that we are duplicating work done in other bureaus. Inasmuch as both of these statements are absolutely untrue we feel relieved at the outlook.

This unexpected attack on us has developed a multitude of friends, has proved the falsity of the charge that we are duplicating work done by other bureaus and departments, and has strengthened the Biological Survey in many ways. Personally I feel deeply grateful to you and other friends who have stood by us and shown an interest in us at this trying time.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*E. A. Mearns*

January 31, 1907.

Dr. Spencer Trotter,  
Swarthmore College,  
Pennsylvania.

My dear Doctor Trotter:

Many thanks for your letter of the 28th instant. It is a great comfort to us to know what you and other friends have done in our behalf.

Our matter was brought up on the floor of the House yesterday and an amendment was made to restore the Biological Survey item. After this, Crumpacker of Indiana raised a point of order by which the Bureau of Biological Survey organization was knocked out, leaving a headless appropriation of about \$45,000. We confidently expect to have the matter straightened out in the Senate.

This unexpected attack on us has developed a multitude of friends, has proved the falsity of the charge that we are duplicating work done by other bureaus and departments, and has strengthened the Biological Survey in many ways. Personally I feel deeply grateful to you and other friends who have stood by us and shown an interest in us at this trying time.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*E. A. Mearns*



January 31, 1907.

The Honorable Wm. E. Humphrey,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

In compliance with your request I submit herewith a memorandum for your report on the Alaska game law.

Not knowing whether the new bill would be introduced as amending H.R. 23,719, or as a substitute therefor, I have left a blank space following the introductory clause. I tried to ask you about this over the telephone but have been unable to connect with you.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Chief, Biological Survey.

*The bill is now in the hands of the committee on territories and is expected to be reported in a few days.*

# REPORT

[To Accompany H.R. 23,719.]

The Committee on Territories, having had under consideration the Bill (H.R. 23,719) "To Amend an Act entitled 'An Act for the Protection of Game in Alaska and for Other Purposes' approved June 7, 1902" make the following report:

## Changes in existing law.

The present bill amends and repeals the Act of June 7, 1902, and in so doing makes the following essential changes: (1) In Section 1 prohibition of sale is provided in order to prevent destruction of game for purely commercial purposes. (2) In Section 2 the open seasons are altered slightly to accord with the necessities of the case as shown by the experience of the past four years. (3) In lieu of the present permit system, under the Secretary of Agriculture, is substituted a license system, under the Governor of Alaska. In Section 3 the Governor of Alaska is authorized to issue licenses, to employ wardens, and to make regulations for guides on the Kenai Peninsula.

No appropriation has ever been made for the enforcement of the Alaska game law. The present bill remedies this defect by providing a system of licenses without appropriation. It is believed that a sufficient sum will be raised in this manner for the employment of wardens at a few points where most needed, as on the Kenai Peninsula. The license system has been already adopted in 36 States and Territories of the United States and in all the Provinces of



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Canada. Compared with the usual fees in regions affording big game hunting in any degree comparable with Alaska, the schedule of rates in this bill is not unusually high. A resident of Alaska requires no license to hunt, and can ship trophies upon purchase of a shipping license at a price varying with the number and kinds of heads. The license fee for residents of the United States not residing in Alaska is \$50, as in Wyoming, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. The license fee for foreigners is \$100, as in Manitoba. To ship moose killed on the Kenai Peninsula a special license costing \$150 is required. In view of the fact that the largest moose in the world inhabits the Kenai Peninsula, and that single large heads command high prices--from \$250 to \$500 and upward--the cost of this license is not excessive.

The chief effect of the proposed change will be to open Alaska to sportsmen under the license system, thus removing the principal source of irritation caused by the existing law.



February 1, 1907.

Dear Fernow:

Many thanks for your letter.

When our matter came up in the House day before yesterday we won out by a big majority, but a point of order was sprung on us by Crumpacker of Indiana, by means of which the Biological Survey organization was thrown out leaving a headless appropriation of something over \$44,000. We expect that the matter will be properly straightened out in the Senate.

I earnestly hope that the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Forest Commissioners may be secured and that your new position will prove satisfactory to you.

With best wishes and kind regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Prof. B. E. Fernow,  
Ithaca, New York.

February 1, 1907.

Mr. E. R. Warren,

Colorado Springs,

Colorado.

My dear Sir:

Thanks for your letter of January 28. It is true that the Biological Survey was completely dropped out by the House Committee on Agriculture. Congressman Brooks of Colorado is a member of that Committee. When the matter came before the House day before yesterday our item was restored, but on a point of order the Bureau organization was thrown out leaving us a headless appropriation of something more than \$44,000. We confidently expect that the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted in the Senate.

With thanks for your good wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



February 1, 1907.

Dear Nelson:

Your letters, from Visalia worried me a good deal but I am glad to know that you are now out of the woods. You can't afford to take these chances in the way of acquiring and keeping up colds. You never did have any sense in taking care of yourself.

You heard the alarming news as to the action of the House Committee in suppressing the appropriation for the Biological Survey. You have probably heard also that an effort to restore it was made on the floor of the House and would have succeeded by an overwhelming majority but for the circumstance that your friend, Crumpacker, of Indiana, sprung a point of order on us by means of which he succeeded in throwing out the Bureau organization, leaving a headless appropriation of something over \$44,000. The matter is now in the hands of the Senate and we have no doubt that we shall come out on top of the heap.

This attack on us has had the affect of solidifying our friends and of developing a lot of friends we did not know we had. It has also strengthened us in the Department and has called attention to the economic value of our work. I feel that it has helped us in Congress and all along the line, and that we are stronger than we ever were before.

Very truly yours,

Mr. E.W. Nelson,

Winslow, Arizona.

*Robert M. Mearns*



February 2, 1907.

Major John F. Lacey,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Major Lacey:

I want to thank you on behalf of the Biological Survey for the splendid work you did for us on the floor of the House a few days ago. We appreciate the fact that your successful effort to save the Survey was not limited to that part of it which relates to game protection.

We feel that the attack on the Survey was based on a misconception of the nature of the work we are doing and its practical value to agriculture. We feel also that the present trouble has resulted in calling general attention to our work and that in the end it will do us good instead of harm.

The members of the Biological Survey join me in tendering to you our hearty thanks.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

February 2, 1907.

Mr. Walter K. Fisher,  
Palo Alto, California.

Dear Walter:

Your success in obtaining information from Verrill agrees with my own. I have been unable to get a reply from him since last spring and therefore cannot answer your inquiry.

Rowley made a mistake in asking so high a price. If you live long enough and come in contact with people of means often enough you will learn that nothing prejudices ones cause so much as the feeling, on the part of the person having the money, that the person wanting to secure funds for a certain thing is asking more than that thing is worth.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



February 8, 1907.

Hon. John F. Lacey,  
House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Lacey:

Thanks for your kind letter of the 6th instant. I wish I shared your hopeful view of the attitude of Congress toward game protection, but I cannot help fearing that your departure means a sorry day for the game interests of the United States. The Biological Survey will feel most keenly the loss of your support and it is our most earnest hope that this loss will be only temporary.

With kindest regards

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

February 8, 1907.

Miss Annie M. Alexander,  
1006 Sixteenth Street,  
Berkeley, Calif.

My dear Miss Alexander:

A few days ago I sent you by mail, in four packages, separates of such of my papers on mammals as I was able to find. I have since sent you such numbers of North American Fauna as remain for distribution in this office. In a day or two some of my assistants will send you additional papers on mammals.

Regretting that your stay here was so short, and trusting that your plans are meeting with success, I remain

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



February 8, 1907.

Mr. Chas. F. Lummis,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Lummis:

I was glad to get your letter even if I am a long time in saying so. After returning late from field work in California I had to go to New York to a meeting where I took cold and was laid up for a while. Then the Biological Survey was left out of the appropriation bill by the House Committee on Agriculture and we suddenly found ourselves with an unexpected fight on our hands. This has kept us rather busy for some little time. Now, however, we appear to have come out on top and think we are better off than ever.

At the tail end of your letter you ask to have Government publications sent, but do not state what publications or where you want them sent. I believe that the Los Angeles Library is on our regular mailing list. If you will let us know just what you want I will do what I can to see that the thing is done, although I must admit in advance that during the <sup>past</sup> year we have been considerably handicapped in sending out our publications by an order from the Secretary prohibiting general distribution.

With kindest regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

February 8, 1907.

Dear Sheldon:

We have just learned that the Senate Committee has agreed on our item in the bill and that the bill is likely to be reported on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The chances are that a day or two will be occupied in its discussion on the floor of the Senate, after which it will go to conference. We cannot tell of course just when this will be, but it may be the latter part of next week.

I was delighted to see the bear skulls which came in your second box and hope to be able to go over to the Museum in a few days to make some comparisons. The old one, even though badly damaged, will be an immense help in determining the characters of this bear.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Chas. Sheldon,

515 Madison Avenue

New York City.



February 9, 1907.

Prof. S. A. Forbes,

Urbana, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 7th instant with inclosure is at hand, for which I am obliged.

Our appropriation has been restored by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and there is every reason to believe that it will go through all right.

The action of the House Committee in throwing us out of the bill without a hearing appears to have aroused a storm of indignation extending from California to Maine, and has enlisted in our cause numerous friends whom we did not know before. I think the matter has done us good and that we are coming out stronger than before. Wide attention has been called to our work and many people have stepped forward independently in different parts of the country to vouch for its economic value. Your own statement is one of the strongest and best that I have seen and I thank you most cordially for it.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,  
*E. W. Johnson*



February 19, 1907.

Dear Mr. Willis:

Herewith is my draft of plan for the proposed Natural History Survey of South America.

Did you not carry off the sheet containing the estimate for geology yesterday? At least I do not find it among my papers.

If I am not interrupted this afternoon, I will send you the special sheets on zoology and botany.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Mr. Bailey Willis,

U. S. Geological Survey.

*Your draft is herewith returned also*

*See pp. 161-162*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON  
A PROPOSED NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Hon. Chas. D. Walcott,  
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

Sir:

Your Committee, appointed February 9, 1907, to prepare a plan for a Natural History Survey of South and Central America, beg leave to submit the following report:

Central and South America have an area of somewhat more than seven million square miles, or twice that of the United States. They comprise a range in latitude from about 18° North to 55° South, and in altitude from sea level to an elevation of 23,000 feet. It is obvious therefore that the Continent must present great diversity of phenomena in geology, botany, zoology, and allied sciences.

Present knowledge of the natural history of this vast area is wholly inadequate for the needs of science. With the possible exception of Africa, less is known of the life and geology of this region than of any other large land area of the world. There are weighty reasons therefore why a Natural History Survey of South and Central America should be undertaken.



The cost of such a survey, though great, would be richly repaid by the advancement of knowledge--not only in pure science but also along lines that would lead to the development of new industries and to the promotion of commercial relations between the Americas.

With these industries in view it is not only appropriate but imperative that the United States, preeminent in learning and enterprise, should take the lead in investigating the natural history and resources of this little known continent; and further, that the work be done systematically, under competent unified direction. The Smithsonian Institution, by reason of its prestige and non-political character, is peculiarly fitted to undertake and carry on a project of such magnitude and importance to mankind.

A complete survey of Central and South America is a labor of many decades. As an indication of the magnitude of the task, it may be said that in our judgement the cost of carrying on the work would be about \$250,000 annually, ~~for at least ten years~~. A proper beginning may be made by a survey of representative areas, thus laying a foundation for future work.

#### THE FIELD.

The sciences comprised under the proposed survey are geology, botany, and zoology--the study of animals, plants and rocks. Their special subjects are many: in zoology they range from the lowest forms to mammals; in botany from fungi to forest trees; in geology from minerals and fossils to the history of the continent.

#### ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Natural History Survey of South America should be under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who should be the final authority in all matters of administration, personnel, and expenditure. Administrative control, the execution of adopted plans, and accounting should be conducted directly with him through his clerical aids.

The planning and supervision of the scientific work and the approval of reports should be in the hands of an Advisory Council, appointed by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and consisting of not less than three nor more than five special experts chosen for preeminence in the major branches of science comprised in the research. Their function in relation to administrative ques-



tions should be advisory only; in relation to scientific matters it should be decisive, subject, however, to review by the Secretary of the Smithsonian.

The duties of the Advisory Council should be to meet, confer, draw up and coordinate plans, establish and maintain cooperation among lines of work and with parties in the field, and in other ways advance the interests of the survey.

To secure the highest service in this capacity the members of the advisory committee should hold definite appointments, which should carry both responsibility and honor, implying the obligation to serve as needed, in Washington and in the fields of survey; but owing to the more or less intermittent character of their services, it is not desirable that they should be carried on the rolls at annual salaries. A per diem affords an arrangement which is both economical and convenient.

#### PLAN.

The plan suggested by your Committee contemplates a comprehensive and thorough field exploration of the entire region, including the collection of museum material, and the final elaboration and publication of results. This means the employment of a corps of competent trained field naturalists in zoology, botany, and geology and the conduct of field expeditions for a period of years. For this service men (preferably young) of adequate training, experience, and personal force, are required--particularly men who are competent to conduct exploring parties.

It is recommended that in each area the work in geology, botany, terrestrial zoology, and aquatic zoology be done by independent parties, each under the direction of a competent head. The differences in character of work in these several lines of investigation necessitate independent equipments and outfits, so that each may be carried on separately.

The number of areas that may be worked simultaneously will depend on the amount of available funds and the number of competent available men. If means permit, it is recommended that the number



of parties in each of the above mentioned branches be four. [The accompanying estimates are based on this assumption.]

It is urgently recommended that before much field work in South America is attempted, a reconnaissance of the continent be made by the Advisory Council, in order to acquire first-hand information as to the feasible routes of travel and means of transportation, and also as to the location, extent, and dominant features of the principal zoological, botanical, and geological formations and areas, with a view to the intelligent laying out and supervision of the field work.

Without waiting for this reconnaissance, however, enough is already known to emphasize the desirability of undertaking as soon as possible the exploration of Central America and certain areas in South America--particularly the mountains of Columbia.

#### METHODS.

As already stated, efficiency requires that each major party, and in many cases each separate specialist, be independent of the others, in order that the work may be so conducted as to insure the maximum of results with the minimum expenditure of time and money. This cannot be done if one is forced to linger or push ahead according to the necessities of another.

The number of persons who can work to best advantage in a party will vary somewhat with the area, but as a general rule small parties work more economically and accomplish better results than large ones.

It is recommended that each major party be so composed that it can split up when desirable, sending off a side party to work adjacent territory for short periods, thus doubling the ground covered in a given time.

The composition of each of the major parties (subject to variation) is planned as follows:

IN GEOLOGY.-- 1 geologist; 1 topographer; 1 assistant; 3 or 4 camp hands.



IN BOTANY.-- 1 botanist; 1 assistant; 3 or 4 camp hands.

IN ZOOLOGY.-- The field in zoology is too large to be worked by single parties. Field work in mammals, birds, and reptiles may be done conveniently by a single party, and if desired the party could also in inland waters. Work on marine fishes and the fishes collect fishes of the larger rivers, and also on marine invertebrates, should be carried on by independent parties under independent heads.

Land work: 1 vertebrate zoologist; 2 chief assistants; 2 assistants; 2 local hunters and collectors; 2 camp hands.

Marine work: 1 invertebrate zoologist or ichthyologist; 2 chief assistants; 2 assistants; 4 local helpers or boatmen.

besides the major parties it is planned to have

Individual parties, consisting of an entomologist or other specialist, with the necessary local helpers, working from settlements and ranches, or joining for a time one of the major parties.

Conditions may arise necessitating the temporary combination of parties pursuing different lines of work--as for protection-- but it is not thought that such combinations need be of long duration or need interrupt the continuance of the independent lines of research.

The base of field operations and means of transportation will

vary with the region: in some areas boats will be the main reliance, in others pack outfits, in still others wagons; and in some districts the work will be carried on from towns and ranches, existing avenues of travel and transportation affording the means of moving from place to place.

It is believed that the routes may be so arranged that considerable pieces of consecutive work may be done with the same outfit. This will have the economic advantage of permitting the purchase of the principal means of conveyance, thus materially reducing the monthly expenses.

#### EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of field parties comprises tents and the usual articles of camp outfit, instruments, cameras, food and medical supplies, and may also comprise saddle and pack animals, boats, or other means of transportation, and goods for barter among wild tribes.



costAnnual cost of Field work in ZoologyAnnual cost of Field work in Botany

Salaries - - - - - 10,200  
 Field expenses - - - - - 7,500  
 cost of 1 party 17,700

Annual cost of 4 parties (17,700) - - - - - 70,800

Initial cost of equipment in botany - - - - - 12,000

## ANNUAL COST OF FIELD WORK IN ZOOLOGY

## LAND WORK (for one party)

|   |             |         |
|---|-------------|---------|
| 1 Chief field zoologist.....  | \$2500-3600 | \$3,000 |
| 2 Asst. chief zoologists.....   | 1800-2400   | 4,200   |
| 2 Assistants.....   | 1000-1800   | 2,800   |
| Local hunters and camp hands.....   | 1000-2000   | 3,000   |
| Local transportation (railroads &c).....  | 1000-4000   | 2,500   |
| Animals, boats, films, traps, ammunition,<br>wear of equipment, subsistence &c..... | 2000-3000   | 2,500   |
| [Annual cost of 4 parties, 4 x \$18,000 = \$72,000]                                 |             | 18,000  |

## MARINE AND FRESH WATER WORK (for one party)

Ichthyology.

|  |             |        |
|--|-------------|--------|
| 1 Chief ichthyologist.....                 | \$2500-3600 | 3,000  |
| 2 Asst. chief ichthyologists.....          | 1800-2400   | 4,200  |
| 2 Assistants.....                          | 1000-1800   | 2,800  |
| 4 Local helpers and boatmen.....           | 300- 600    | 1,800  |
| Local transportation.....                  | 500-1000    | 700    |
| Boats, wear of equipment, subsistence &c.. | 1200-2000   | 1,500  |
|  |             | 14,000 |

Invertebrate Zoology.

|  |             |        |
|--|-------------|--------|
| 1 Chief marine zoologist.....              | \$2500-3600 | 3,000  |
| 2 Asst. chief marine zoologists.....       | 1800-2400   | 4,200  |
| 2 Assistants.....                          | 1000-1800   | 2,800  |
| 4 Local helpers and boatmen.....           | 300- 600    | 1,800  |
| Local transportation.....                  | 500-1000    | 700    |
| Boats, wear of equipment, subsistence &c.. | 1200-2000   | 1,500  |
|  |             | 14,000 |

Cost of 2 marine parties at \$14,000 = \$28,000

Total annual cost of 4 land and 2 marine parties \$100,000

Initial cost of equipment for each party, \$1000, for 6 parties..... 6,000



GENERAL EXPENSES.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Advisory Council (3 members at \$18 per diem each, say)....       | \$6,500         |
| Entomologists and other specialists (irregular).....              | 15,000          |
| Traveling expenses of scientific corps to and from the field..... | 8,500           |
|   | <u>\$30,000</u> |

### COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

(under Secy of Smithsonian)

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Clerical force, accountant &c.....         | 3,500           |
| Freight and expressage.....                | 3,000           |
| Miscellaneous and contingent expenses..... | 3,500           |
|  | <u>\$10,000</u> |

### SUMMARY OF ANNUAL EXPENSES.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Geology.....   | \$60,000  |
| Botany.....  | 70,000    |
| Zoology (land and marine).....                           | 100,000   |
| Traveling expenses and employment of<br>specialists..... | 30,000    |
| Cost of Administration.....                              | 10,000    |
| TOTAL.....   | \$270,000 |

See ff. 161-162

February 19, 1907.

My dear Roosevelt:

Through the kindly assistance of Mr. Chas. Sheldon of New York, Carl Rungius, the animal painter, has just placed on exhibition in the Cosmos Club 19 of his large paintings of the big game animals of North America.

Mr. Sheldon and I feel sure that you will want to see these splendid paintings and we cordially invite you, with the approval of the management of the Club, to come at your convenience and bring your family and friends. If you will let me know a little in advance as to the time at which you can come, the Club will have the room cleared for you and your party.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hall

The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
White House.



February 19, 1907.

Dear Mr. Willis:

Since writing you a couple of hours ago I have prepared a brief statement as to the purposes of the survey in the field of zoology, which is inclosed herewith along with Coville's statement for botany.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Mr. Bailey Willis,

U. S. Geological Survey.

*See Jh. 147-159*

# ZOOLOGY.

In the field of zoology the purposes of the survey are to acquire information and material to serve as a basis for:

(1) Monographic studies of the various groups of terrestrial and aquatic animals, with a view to the preparation and publication of a series of volumes in which the species and higher groups will be systematically described;

(2) Studies of the geographic distribution of life, comprising: (a) the preparation of maps showing the ranges of individual species; (b) the determination of the number, extent, and dominant features of the major and minor faunal zones and areas and their relations to corresponding zones and areas in other regions; (c) the correlation of the facts of distribution with the factors by which such distribution is controlled; and (d) the tracing of relationships of existing animals and faunas with those of the past by comparison of existing species with fossil remains of species now extinct.

In connection with these inquiries a large fund of information bearing on the commercial utilization and development of resources will be obtained.



Washington  
Feb. 20, 1907

Dear Mr. Willis:

Herewith I am sending you  
a form of request for a Natural  
History Library of South and Central  
America, based partly on a  
form for another purpose  
furnished by Mr. Webber, with  
which I am sending you also.

Kindly read them with a view  
to suggestions for amendments to  
be made at our meeting on Saturday  
morning -

Yours  
C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Bailey Willis  
U.S. Geological Survey.



February 25, 1907.

Prof. Andrew C. Lawson,  
Carnegie Institution,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Professor Lawson:

Pardon my delay in returning the manuscript report you sent me, entitled 'Investigation into the Behavior of Animals Before, During and After the Earthquake of April 18, 1906.' The matter hit me at a time when I was under great pressure so that I have only just now had time to attend to it.

The article as it stands, without digestion, and without any attempt at arrangement or sequence of any kind strikes me as about as worthless as anything I have seen in a long time. After wading through the 70 typewritten pages I am impressed with the feeling that all of it that is worth saying might be compressed into a very brief paragraph.

The manuscript is returned herewith.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Henshaw



February 26, 1907.

My Dear Mr. President:

You were kind enough to ask me to let you know when the conferees on the Agricultural Bill were announced. I am told that they are, for the Senate, Proctor, Mansbrough, and Simmons; for the House, Fawcett, Scott, and Tamm.

Thanking you for your interest in behalf of the Biological Service.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,

White House, Washington, D.C.



March 1, 1907.

Mr. Dall DeWeese,  
Canon City, Colo.

My dear DeWeese:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter. You may have heard that the House Committee on Agriculture attempted to wipe out the Biological Survey. This made it necessary for us to look after other matters than correspondence for a while. We have now been reinstated on the same footing as before.

So you also have been to Newfoundland on a caribou hunt. I am glad to see that you have enlarged your field of action and that you are making such excellent use of the material you secured. Your State Museum should develop into a most valuable institution.

The Biological Survey would be very glad to add to its collections the two year old Ovis nelsoni of which you speak, but I cannot say anything about its being put into a mounted group as we have nothing to do with the National Museum exhibits.

What you say about the difference between mountain elk and the plains elk interests me very much, and I wish we had specimens to study which would throw light on this question. According to our present knowledge there are five species or subspecies of elk in the western United States: (1) Cervus canadensis of the Rocky Mountain region; (2) Cervus occidentalis of Vancouver Island; (3) Cervus roosevelti from Puget Sound south to the northwestern corner of California; (4) Cervus nannodes of the hot San Joaquin Valley, California; and (5) Cervus merriami of the White Mountains on both sides



D. DeW. -2

of the boundary ~~between~~ Arizona and New Mexico, and also of some of the ranges farther south. The extinct elk of the eastern United States, which in the days of our fathers ranged from the Adirondacks in northern New York south through the mountains of the Carolinas, was probably different from the plains elk.

It would be a mighty interesting thing to know if the elk of the Rocky Mountains does differ constantly from the form inhabiting the plains.

As to Alaska-- A new bill has passed the House and we hope will pass the Senate during the next day or two. This bill abolishes the permit system and places hunting in Alaska on a license basis, the same as in most of the States. The licenses are to be granted by the Governor of Alaska. If the bill becomes a law we shall have some printed copies soon and I shall be glad to send you one.

With respect to Africa-- I have looked into the matter a little and believe that the Uganda country, including Lake Rudolf, is at the present time the best big game country in the world. On looking over a recent list of game killed under license in that region, I find mentioned the following kinds: Elephant, Hippopotamus, Rhinoceros, Giraffe, Eland, Buffalo, Wildebeest, Hartebeest (3 kinds), Duiker, Dik-dik, Steinbuck, Waterbuck, Klippespringer, Gazelle (several kinds), Oryx, Kudu, Wart Hog, Zebra, Ostrich.

If you are contemplating this trip, you had better write to the Traffic Manager of the Uganda Railway, addressing him at Nairobi via Mombasa.

You can also obtain information concerning this region and its game from W. L. Sclater, Colorado Springs. Mr. Sclater has recently traversed this region. He is a son of old Doctor Sclater of London.



D. DeW. -3

who for the past half century has been Secretary of the Zoological Society of London. Young Sclater has done a good deal of natural history work and has had charge of the Museum at Capetown, Africa, but now has some job I believe in connection with the University at Colorado Springs.

Our National Museum would be very glad to obtain material from that region, but does not contemplate sending any expedition to Africa; in fact, it has no funds which could be used for such a purpose.

With kindest regards to Mrs. DeWeese,

Very truly yours,

*E. H. Mearns*



March 6, 1907.

Mr. Wm. Loeb, Jr.,

Secretary to the President.

Dear Mr. Loeb:

Please thank the President most cordially for his very kind suggestion mentioned in your letter of the 2nd instant. I shall of course be only too glad to avail myself of the privilege of submitting the statement suggested.

Very truly yours,

*A. N. S. Henshaw*  
Chief, Biological Survey.



April 13, 1907.

Prof. B. R. Fernow,  
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Fernow:

I see by yesterday's Science that you have accepted an invitation to build up a grand school of forestry at Toronto and that your facilities are likely to leave nothing to be desired.

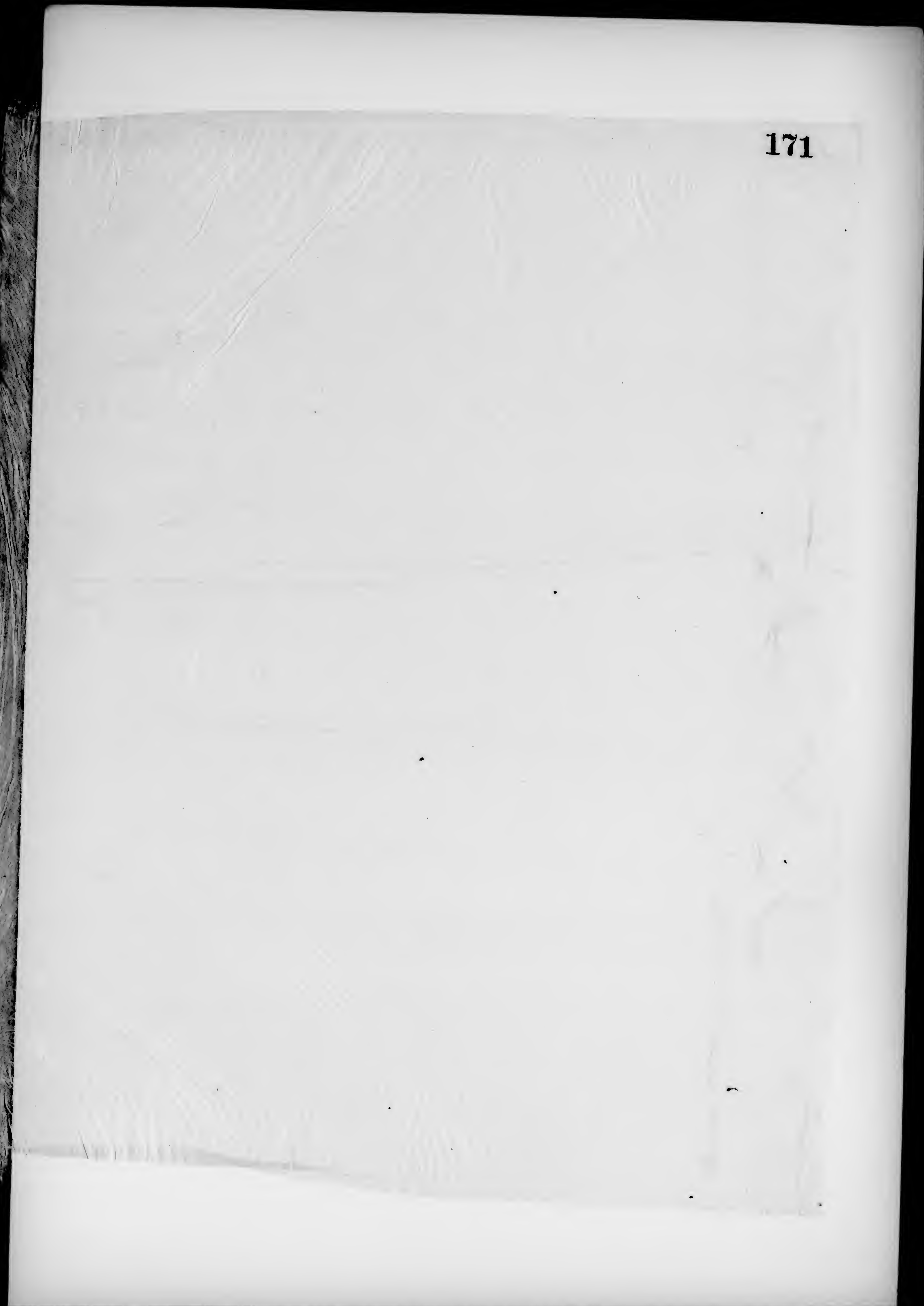
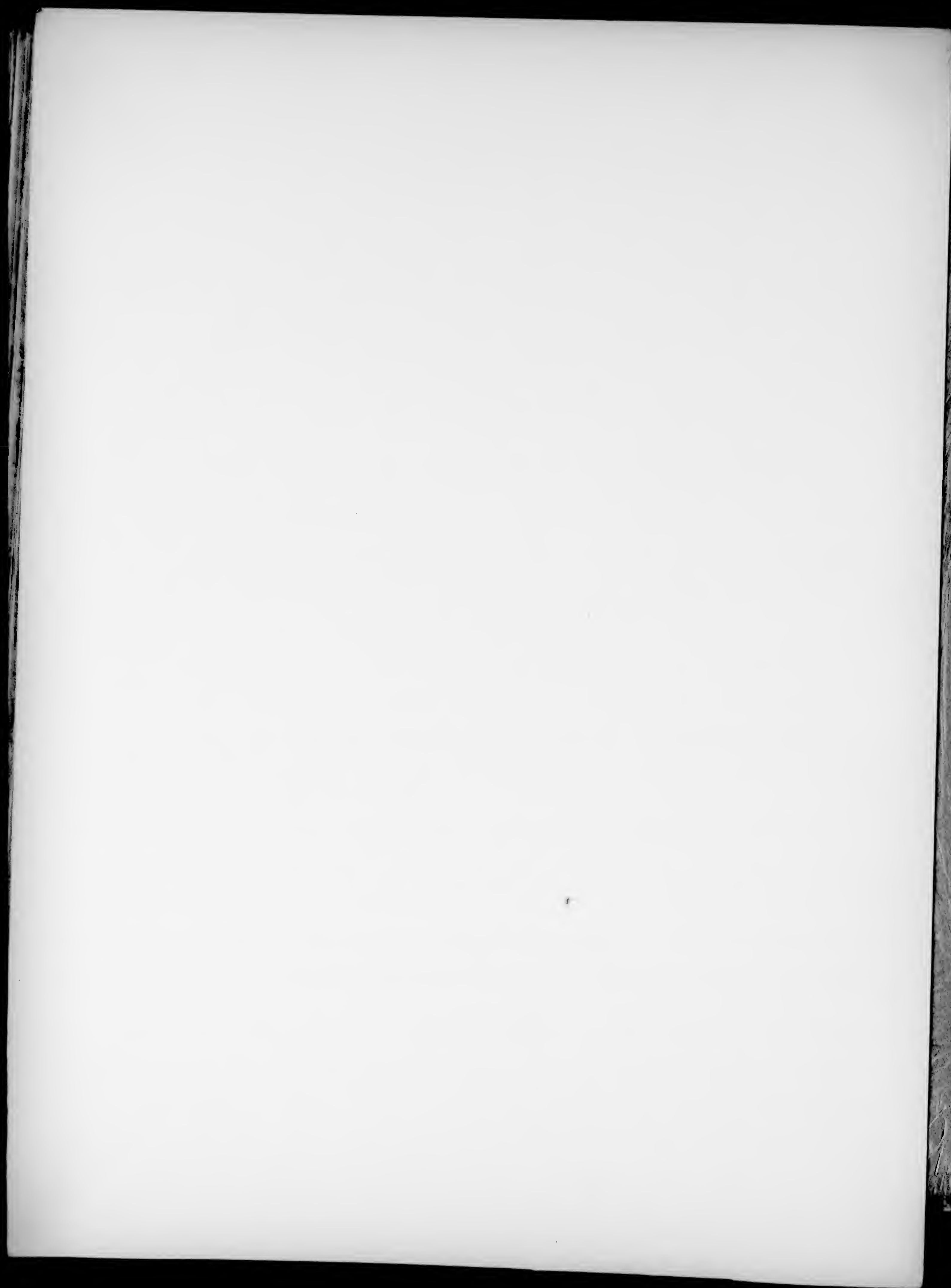
I hope that this is true and that the matter will turn out even better than it looks on the surface.

With kindest regards and congratulations,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*







T

April 18, 1907.

Mr. E. H. Forbush,  
State Board of Agriculture,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Forbush:

Very many thanks for the copy of 'Useful Birds' which you were good enough to send me and which reached me yesterday. In looking through it hastily I am impressed by the large amount of good work you have done. I do not know of any place where so much important information on the general subject has been brought together, and congratulate you on having produced so useful a work.

Though somewhat late, I wish to thank you on behalf of the Biological Survey for your kind services in our behalf last winter.

Very truly yours,

*W. Brewster*



April 20, 1907.

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
President, United States,  
White House.

Dear Mr. President:

The International Zoological Congress, which is to hold meetings in Boston, New York and Washington about the end of August, is scheduled to visit the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on Wednesday August 28.

I am requested by the local committee to ask if you will have the kindness to speak a few words to the Congress at the Cold Spring Laboratory at 3.30 P.M. Wednesday, August 28. This laboratory I am told is about two miles from your summer home.

All the members of the Congress, and particularly the foreign members, would consider it a great favor if you are willing and able to meet them in this way.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,  
*W. H. Henshaw*



April 22, 1907.

Dear Professor Davenport:

On receipt of your letter I wrote to the President and have just received the inclosed reply. If you will kindly let me know how many delegates are likely to visit Cold Spring, I will let the President know. It is obvious, however, that he does not wish in any event to have the matter published so as to bring a crowd.

Kindly return Mr. Loeb's letter.

Very truly yours,

Prof. Charles B. Davenport,  
Cold Spring Harbor,  
Long Island, New York.



T

May 10, 1907.

My dear Mr. Loeb:

Referring to your letter of April 20, inquiring as to the probable number of delegates to the International Zoological Congress who are expected to visit the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor on Wednesday August 28 next, I have just received from Professor Davenport the statement that the number expected is about 225.

I fear that this number is too great to take advantage of the President's kind suggestion to receive them at Sagamore Hill; if not, will you please let me know?

Very truly yours,



Mr. Wm. Loeb, Jr.,  
Secretary to the President,  
White House.



T

May 13, 1907.

Dr. Chas. B. Davenport,  
Biological Laboratory,  
Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

Dear Doctor Davenport:

I submitted the substance of your last letter to Mr. Loeb,  
who has just sent me the accompanying reply.

The number of delegates is considerably too great to make it  
practicable to carry out the proposed plan.

Very truly yours,





May 27, 1907.

Dear Mr. President:

Very many thanks for your letter of the 23rd instant recording your recent discovery of a flock of a dozen passenger pigeons near Keene, Albemarle County, Virginia.

The Biological Survey is exceedingly interested in this matter, and we all hope that you will record this observation in the next number of the Auk. It would be worth while also, it seems to me, to mention the additional fact that one of the natives told you that he had recently seen a 'carrier pigeon' in the same neighborhood.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,  
*C. W. Townsend*

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
White House.



T

May 29, 1907.

Prof. C. B. Davenport,  
Cold Spring Harbor,  
Long Island, N.Y.

Dear Professor Davenport:

The inclosed letter from Mr. Loeb is I trust satisfactory to you. The matter is now placed entirely in your hands and you will be responsible for seeing that the President is not in any way imposed upon, and that the matter of the reception is strictly limited to the bona fide foreign delegates. You will also of course hold the matter as strictly confidential--not to be given publicity in any way beforehand.

You will of course write direct to Mr. Loeb as requested in his letter.

Very truly yours,

*E. A. Tamm*



T

May 29, 1907.

My dear Mr. Loeb:

Many thanks for your letter of the 28th instant respecting the International Zoological Congress. I am forwarding your letter to Professor Davenport, calling his attention to his responsibility in keeping the matter a secret and requesting him to write you direct.

Please express to the President my appreciation of his courtesy in departing from his usual custom in this matter, which will, I am sure, prove a source of much gratification to the foreign delegates.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter,

Very truly yours,

*C. Nathaniel Hudson*

Mr. Wm. Loeb, Jr.,

Secretary to the President,  
White House



T

May 29, 1907.

Mr. Wm. Dutcher,  
141 Broadway,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Dutcher:

When you were here the other day I showed you a letter from the President respecting the recent occurrence of the passenger pigeon in Virginia. I have today received the following from him:

"Am having inquiries made about passenger pigeons in Albemarle County, Virginia. While I am President I do not want to stand for any statement I can not back up with reasonable certainty, so do not say anything about this passenger pigeon experience of mine yet." (signed Theodore Roosevelt).

In view of the above request, I trust you will kindly say nothing about the matter for the present.

Very truly yours,

*E. Hart*



T

June 3, 1907.

My dear Mr. President:

Herewith I am returning the Selous manuscript which you were kind enough to loan me a few days ago. Selous' facts about the Cape Hunting Dog are most interesting, and his article on the Lion is fine.

Thanking you for the privilege of reading these,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
White House



T

June 12, 1907.

James T. White & Co.,  
320 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

On returning home from field work in California I found a letter from you referring to a book which you had sent me on approval. Since then I have been too busy to hunt up the document, but today as I am about to return to California I have dug it out of a lot of book material and packages, and am returning it to you by express herewith.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*



T

June 12, 1907.

Mr. Wm. E. Chancellor,  
Superintendent, District Schools,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Miss Lewanna Wilkins has asked me to drop you a line telling you about the work she did in connection with one of the parties of the Biological Survey in 1898. During that season she was a member of my party in the Mt. Shasta region and assisted in making the biological survey, the report of which, under the title 'Results of a Biological Survey of Mt. Shasta, California', was published in 1899 as North American Fauna No. 16.

Most of the plant collection on which my botanical report was based (pp. 135-169) was made by Miss Wilkins, as stated on page 134. Miss Wilkins was a volunteer assistant (not under pay) who was very faithful, industrious, and thorough in her part of the work.

Respectfully,

*C. H. Merriam*  
Chief, Biological Survey.



Washington, D.C.

December 3, 1907.

Prof. Russell H. Chittenden,  
Sheffield Scientific School,  
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Professor Chittenden:

On returning from the season's field work in California I find your letter with respect to nominations for the National Academy awaiting attention.

To my mind the most noteworthy American biologist not in the Academy is David Starr Jordan, whose numerous publications on fishes, entirely apart from his work on evolution, place him in the front rank of American systematic zoologists. It seems to me no less than disgraceful that the National Academy has not already made him a member.

Very truly yours,

*C. D. Merriam*



T

December 7, 1907.

Mr. Otto Widmann,  
5105 Morgan Street,  
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Widmann:

Permit me to thank you for a copy of your 'Birds of Missouri' and at the same time to express my gratification at the important contribution to ornithology you have made. The book will be of much service to us in our work of mapping the geographic distribution of North American birds. Please accept my heartiest congratulations.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam.*



Washington, D.C.,

December 7, 1907.

Prof. Russell H. Chittenden,  
Sheffield Scientific School,  
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Professor Chittenden:

Since writing you a few days ago I have received your communication of the second instant mentioning the persons who have been nominated for membership in the National Academy by members of the Committee on Biology.

In compliance with your request I have selected the following four names as my first choice and in the order mentioned:

David Starr Jordan,

N. L. Britain,

L. O. Howard,

J. H. Comstock.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



T

December 7, 1907.

Estate of Wm. Ziegler,  
50 Liberty Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

Permit me to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of a copy of 'The Scientific Results of the Ziegler Polar Expedition, 1903-5', which I found awaiting attention on my recent return from California.

It is gratifying to know that the heirs of Mr. Ziegler have been willing to make this permanent record of the scientific results of the expedition.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart*



December 27, 1907.

Mr. E. Howard Eaton,

Canandaigua, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Eaton:

Herewith I am sending you the original manuscript of my Adirondack bird list. Make such use of any parts of it as you see fit and return the original manuscript when you have finished with it.

With best wishes.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Mearns*

Original Defective



T

January 2, 1908.

My dear Roosevelt:

Very many thanks for your letter about the crop contents of the Red-Shouldered Hawk from Pine Knot. This information is exactly the kind we are searching for and owing to the comparative scarcity of the species the food data are all the more welcome. We shall use the information in a revised edition of the Hawk and Owl bulletin on which Doctor Fisher has been for some time engaged.

When you can spare the time--no hurry--I should be glad of an opportunity to see you for fifteen minutes to talk about three subjects: the Biological Survey, wild pigeons, and Major Lacey's suggestion for the establishment of an elk herd in the Wichita Reserve.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
White House.



January 14, 1908.

Dr. Emil A. Goeldi, Director,

36 Zieglerstrasse,

Bern, Switzerland.

My dear Sir:

Owing to my long absence in field work in California I have only recently received the third and last part of your beautiful Album of Birds of the Amazon Region, for which I wish to return my sincere thanks. The book is not only beautiful but most interesting and helpful in enabling a stranger to identify the diverse types of birds inhabiting the region in which you have done such excellent work.

Congratulating you on the completion of this task and thanking you for your kindness in remembering me with a copy,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



January 17, 1908.

Dr. H. M. Hall,  
University,  
Berkeley, Calif.

My dear Mr. Hall:

Your book on the Composite of Southern California has just arrived for which I am greatly obliged. I had no idea you had undertaken such a big job. It will be very helpful to us in the Biological Survey. Furthermore, it is most gratifying to us to see a botanical work of such importance making use of zone distributions. I wish to congratulate you on having produced so important and helpful a work.

If we can be of any use to you here this winter you will, of course, let me know.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

*E. W. Merriam*

T



~~284~~  
197.a

January 17, 1908.

Mr. Charles Wathen,  
Winslow,  
Glenn County, Calif.

My dear Sir:

The name of Yalla Bala Mountain is written in different ways on our maps. I want to know the right way to spell the name. Is it Yalla Bala or Yelo Bolo, or is it different from either of these? I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly tell me exactly the way the Wintoon Indians say it.

If you are too busy to write, perhaps Mrs. Laura Thatcher will be good enough to write me about it.

Trusting that you are all well, I remain, with kind regards

Very truly yours,

*E. M. East*

T



January 17, 1908.

Dr. Wm. Lord Smith,  
The Hermitage,  
Willow Street,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor Smith:

Many thanks for the photograph of one of your tigers which has just arrived. I am glad to see that you are in the lecture business and trust I may be so fortunate sometime as to hear one of your series.

With best wishes,

very truly yours,

*C. Hart Hume*

T

T



February 10, 1908.

Mr. E. B. Clark,  
Correspondent, Chicago Evening Post,  
Munsey Building, City.

My dear Mr. Clark:

Some scamp in Chicago has just sent me a copy of the Chicago Post of February 7th containing a most flattering article on my recent hearing before the House Committee. Again it is my turn to thank you for your kind interest in behalf of the Biological Survey, an interest which we all appreciate.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T

February 10, 1908.

Dear Palmer:

Your letter of the 4th instant has just arrived. I am glad to hear from you but sorry to know that you are having this neuralgia. Is not the Berkeley climate a factor in keeping up the trouble? Would it not be better for you to hit the southern part of the State as soon as possible?—perhaps to make a stop in the Yuma region or some part of southern Arizona on your way home in order to get the benefit of as hot and dry a climate as may be available at this time of year.

Had I known you were in Berkeley I should have sent you our report to Congress, copies of which reached us a few days ago. Last week I had two half-day hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture, and was told by the Chairman that I had made a good impression on the Committee—whatever this counts for remains to be seen. Unfortunately we are up against a year when the public treasury seems at a low ebb.

With best wishes and kind regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T

Dr. T. S. Palmer,  
2250 Prospect Street,  
Berkeley, Calif.

*Also sending the report to Congress, Merriam.*







February 13, 1908.

Mr. Ernest T. Seton,  
Gen. Sec., Comm.

Dear Seton:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letters about the drawings and the material furnished your recent expedition to the Barren Grounds. Owing to the absence of both Henshaw and Palmer I have been exceedingly rushed.

A search through our various drawings brings to light the marten but not the mink--the latter I believe belongs to my personal series. The marten I am returning to you herewith at my personal risk in order that you may have a cut made from it as desired, and at the same time change the autograph in accordance with your present signature. I shall be obliged if you will return this drawing as early as practicable as we are going to use it in another publication in the immediate future.

Preble foots up that the materials mentioned amount to about \$26. We shall be glad to have the series of skins of small mammals from the Barren Grounds in accordance with the original agreement.

Very truly yours,

*E. A. Mearns*

T



February 18, 1908.

Miss Maria R. Audubon,  
Salon, New York.

My dear Miss Audubon:

Enclosed is a photograph of a cameo of your distinguished grandfather, made in 1844 by John C. King, a Scotch sculptor of Boston. The photograph was presented to O. A. Farwell by the sculptor.

Did you ever see this cameo, and do you know where it now is? May be you know all about it, but I never heard of it until recently.

To me the picture is one of great strength and beauty--the best and most forceful I have ever seen. If it has not been published I shall probably send it to the Auk.

With kindest regards to your sister and yourself.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Hume -



February 25, 1908.

Dr. Stephen D. Peet,  
Editor, American Antiquarian,  
438 East 57th Street,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Your request for an article on Indian basketry, or some allied subject, is at hand. Owing to the pressure of other work I have been for some time obliged to decline to write articles of this sort.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



February 26, 1908.

Mr. Frank M. Chapman,  
American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.

Dear Chapman:

Your letter of the 25th has this morning arrived and as you are going so soon I will reply immediately.

I fully believe that such exhibits of photographs as you have in view illustrating the several fields of natural science will prove helpful and stimulating to the increasing number of persons engaged in the healthful occupation of nature photography. The formation of another association, however, gives me the cold shivers, as we already belong to so many societies that we are likely to be driven to the poor house.

Your circular letter, the draft of which I am herewith returning, I shall be very glad to sign along with you, Professor Bumpus, and Shiras, provided you leave out the 'etc.', which always means either that a man does not know what he wants to say or wants to befog someone else.

I hope you can spend a night with us on your way South. This would be a convenient time to pick up Shiras.

Very truly yours,

*A. S. Peck*

T



February 26, 1908.

Miss M. R. Audubon,  
Salem, N.Y.

My dear Miss Audubon:

Thanks for your letter of the 23rd instant in reply to my inquiry about the cameo. I am very much surprised to learn that the photograph was not inclosed in the letter. It is sent you herewith under a separate envelope. While the proof is not all that could be desired, the photograph impresses me very much, as I said before.

I had not previously heard of Mr. Kennard's copy but will try to find out something about it. You will know when you receive this photograph whether or not it is the same as Kennard's.

With kindest regards to your sister in which Mrs. Merriam joins,

Very truly yours,  
*E. M. Merriam*

T



February 28, 1908.

Mr. Frederic H. Kennard,  
Rudley Street,  
Newton Centre, Mass.

My dear Sir:

For sometime I have been on the trail of a cameo of Audubon made by a man named King. I had not been able to locate it until a day or two ago when I received a letter from Miss M. R. Audubon telling me that the cameo is in your possession, and was, she thinks, given to your father by the man who made it.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will tell me if this is correct. Also, if you have a photograph of this cameo, would you kindly loan me a copy for a day or two? I will return it promptly.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



March 4, 1908.

Mr. Charles S. Sloane,

Secretary, U. S. Geographic Board.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Geographic Board held December 4, 1907 the name of the mountains in California commonly spelled Yolla Bolla or Yolla Bolly was changed to Yola Boli, and the terms 'North' and 'South' usually applied to distinguish these mountains were stricken out.

I wish to protest against this ruling of the Board and ask for a reconsideration. In the first place, there are two distinct mountains to which the name is commonly applied--North Yolla Bolly at the point of meeting of Trinity, Shasta and Tehama counties; and South Yolla Bolly at the point of meeting of Trinity, Mendocino and Tehama counties.

I submit herewith letters from 6 postmasters at post offices situated nearest to the mountains in question; also the pronunciation by both eastern and western branches of the Wintoon Indians; and also a recent published statement by John F. Ferry of Chicago. Summarising these statements, it appears that 3 postmasters pronounce the name Yolla Bolla; one postmaster and Mr. Ferry as Yolla Bolly; 2 postmasters as Yola Boly; and the Wintoon Indians as Yolla Bolly.

Since 6 out of the 9 spellings give the last letter as 'y', I recommend that the Board adopt Yolla Bolly as the authentic spelling.

Respectfully,

C. H. [Signature]



March 11 1908.

Miss Rosalia Bejo,

Campo,

San Diego County, Calif.

My dear Rosalia:

I wonder if it would be too much trouble for you to send me a few small branches with flowers of the two kinds of Manzanita which occur in your country. When Bailey and I were there last fall the Manzanitas were not yet in flower. I suppose they are in flower now or will blossom very soon. I am sending you by this mail some plant papers in which the specimens may be preserved. The branches containing the flowers should be broken off so as to fit into these sheets of paper. Then the sheets should be placed on the floor with a book or light box on them over night. The next day the papers should be changed for dry ones, and they should be pressed again and left with a moderate weight on them until dry. When dry, say in a week, they can be packed and sent to us by mail, post free, by pasting one of the inclosed envelopes on each package.

I am sending enough papers for two packages, and am sending with them four pastboards to be put on outside of the plant papers, so as to protect the plants. When the specimens are dry enough to send, the blotters in each package should be tied tightly together with string and with one of the pastboards on each side. Then each package should be tightly wrapped in paper (the paper for this purpose is inclosed in the package). One of the return envelopes should be put on the outside of the package, and the package tied up very strong with string, well knotted at the crossings of the



Miss R. W. -2

string. The package should then be given to the postmaster to forward to us.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly take the trouble to do this for us, as we have no specimens with flowers from your part of California.

I hope you and your people have had a good winter, and that you are all well. If I can do anything for you here please let me know.

With kind regards to Miss Robinson,

Very truly yours,

*A. N. S. Mendenhall*

T



1919-16th, Washington  
March 14, 1908.

My dear Mr. Carnegie:

Just coming back and I have lots  
for the infant pictures you were  
so kind and generous as to give us,  
and by good luck he drew the ship,  
leaving me the house - the one I  
coveted most. It is a truly  
noble picture and one I shall  
always prize. Besides, it is  
most affectionate as a present  
from you - the greatest friend  
of American ship game.

With kindest regards, best thanks,  
and best wishes,

Very truly yours,

J. West Harrison -

Am. Coal Refining  
New York



March 18, 1908.

Dear Roosevelt:

We have made inquiries about air guns and have examined those on sale in this city, and have also consulted catalogues, all to the same effect, namely, that the old Quackenbush gun, costing \$5. and shooting either darts or round shot, is the best thing in the American market. The various Flobert rifles and the better grade 22 caliber rifles, shooting BB caps, make very little noise and shoot stronger than the air gun. With the air gun one has to be pretty close to the game.

Very truly yours,

*W. H. Murray*

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
White House.



March 19, 1908.

Mr. Frederick H. Kennard,  
220 Devonshire Street,  
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Kennard:

Many thanks for your letter of the 18th instant and for the photograph of the cameo of Audubon's head in your possession. It is a very perfect and satisfactory photograph and I am exceedingly glad to have it. I have also a photograph of another cameo made by the same man (Mr. King), which I intend to publish in the *Auk*. With your permission I would like to publish yours also, so that the two may appear together. While similar in a general way they differ considerably in details and in the shape of the cameo as a whole, the other one being oval.

With many thanks for your courtesy.

Very truly yours,  
*C. D. Minn*

T



March 21, 1908.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States.

My dear Mr. President:

Many thanks for your letter of the 19th instant.

Yes, my memorandum was in reference to the Skylark matter. The Skylark is one of the birds whose acclimatization in this country the Biological Survey has been trying to prevent for many years. In New Zealand and Australia it has proved a serious pest, eating grain, particularly wheat, and the seeds of turnips, cabbages, and other garden vegetables, and also pulling up the young sprouts. The last official report of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture (February 1907) states: "The Blackbird, Skylark and the Song Thrush were introduced for sentimental reasons. The song of the Skylark was listened to with delight that could hardly be expressed in words. It sent a thrill of pleasure through the whole settlement . . . . and awakened the sweetest thoughts of home and of childhood days. The colonists had absolutely no suspicion that their feathered friend . . . . who had come to sing to them the old song of merry England, would soon be ranked as a feathered pest second to none but the sparrow."

It is very prolific, raising two or three broods of 4 to 5 each, and in its native home in Europe is so abundant that although vast multitudes are annually killed for market, there appears to be no diminution in its abundance. It is said that in Leipzig alone more than 3,000,000 are received annually. During migration 13,000 were caught in a single night at Heligoland, and according to Otto



Hon. T.R. -2

Hermann, an ornithologist and member of the Hungarian Parliament, 400,000 pairs of Skylark wings were sent by Finland to one fashionable shop in Paris. According to Doctor Stejneger, one of the world's most eminent ornithologists--"It is a matter of congratulation that the attempt to introduce the Skylark into our country has not proved a success, as otherwise we should have had a repetition of our deplorable experience with the English Sparrow."

The Lacey Act, approved May 25, 1900, provides that: "The importation of the mongoose, the so-called 'flying foxes' or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, or such other birds or animals as the Secretary may from time to time declare injurious to the interest of agriculture or horticulture is hereby prohibited, and such species upon arrival at any of the ports of the United States shall be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner."

By order of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated July 13, 1900, "The Biological Survey is herewith placed in charge of all matters relating to the preservation and importation of animals and birds under this Act."

Under this authority the Biological Survey has for several years issued permits for the importation of from 300,000 to 400,000 birds a year. The birds on our black list--those whose introduction for purposes of liberation is not allowed--are: English Sparrow; Starling; Skylark; European Black Thrush, or Blackbird; European Song Thrush; Green Finch, or Green Linnet; Bullfinch; Chaffinch; Yellowhammer (a kind of sparrow); Java Sparrow; Great Titmouse; Blue Titmouse; Miner Bird; Weaver Bird; Jackdaw, and Rock.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam -



March 26, 1908.

Hon. Charles W. Littlefield,  
House of Representatives.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your courtesy in sending me Elliott's recent letter. Poor Elliott! When he left the Seal Islands some years ago he seemed to regard them as his personal preserve. At all events he has consistently and continuously attacked nearly everyone who has been there since and who has attempted to tell the truth about what he saw.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Chief, Biological Survey.

T



March 28, 1908.

Mr. C. S. Sloane,  
Secretary, U. S. Geographic Board,  
Census Office, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

With respect to the report on place names in the Coalinga Oil district, California, by Ralph Arnold and R. Anderson, which you referred to me on the 19th instant, I would state: (1) That there are a number of documents and maps covering this region which have not been consulted by the authors of the report in question; (2) that it is impracticable to complete the necessary revision in time for the meeting of the Executive Committee to be held on the 31st instant; (3) that I have conferred with Mr. Ralph Arnold and have his permission to defer the matter until the following meeting of the Executive Committee, by which time we expect to have agreed on a report on the subject.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



March 30, 1908.

Dr. Wm. Lord Smith,  
C/o C. G. Washburn,  
1721 Rhode Island Ave.,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Doctor Smith:

Herewith I hand you the key and claim check for your trunk, which we sent to the station a short time ago.

I am greatly obliged to you for your courtesy in bringing on these specimens to let me see them. They are most interesting and I earnestly wish that Mr. Richardson would be willing to allow his old male (No. 2001) to be permanently preserved in some museum where it would be available for study and comparison with other Alaska bears.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



213



Dr. T. S. Palmer,  
2250 Prospect Street,  
Berkeley, Calif.

April 6, 1908.

Dear Palmer:

Your recent letter was a severe disappointment as I had counted on seeing you about this time. Since you feel that you are not likely to return to office for some little time there are one or two official matters which it seems necessary to talk over with you, although I dislike to bother you in this way while you are still absent.

Since Brewster's departure we are often embarrassed by the lack of anyone who knows anything about game laws or the general subject of game preservation. We have frequent requests for information, and occasional requests for some one to appear before a legislature or association on the subject. It seems obvious therefore that we are very much in need of a competent assistant along these particular lines. Can you suggest anyone who would be likely to prove a serviceable assistant in handling these subjects? Your friend, Henry Miller of Louisiana, has been suggested; also Bowditch of New York, but I am far from sure that either of them has the necessary knowledge, training or ability for the particular kind of work to which I refer. ¶ You carried the work of your office so thoroughly and completely in your own head that when you had gone it was amazing to find how little your office knew about the work. If you have any suggestions I should be very glad to receive them.



April 25, 1906.

Mr. Richard Bearton,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My dear Mr. Bearton:

Before you return to England I want to let you know how thoroughly I have enjoyed your lectures and moving pictures of birds. It was my good fortune to be present at three of your lectures in which the same series of splendid moving pictures of bird life were shown on the screen. Instead of the weariness one might expect under such circumstances, I found myself on the third occasion watching the pictures with even more eager interest than when I first saw them.

I was much impressed by the ingenuity and patience you and your brother have displayed in overcoming the all but insuperable obstacles that beset the path of those engaged in the difficult work of bird photography, particularly in attempts to secure moving pictures of land birds feeding their young. I congratulate you most heartily on your marked success, and shall look forward with pleasure to your next appearance in America.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

T

April 25, 1908.

Mr. E. S. Curtis,

Seattle, Washington.

My dear Mr. Curtis:

The appearance of the first volumes of your sumptuous work on American Indians prompts me to express my appreciation of what you have accomplished. While for years admiring your annual take of photographs, and your courage in attempting such a prodigious piece of work, I must confess that I have had misgivings as to the eventual publication of your results. But now that you have actually brought out two volumes, with accompanying atlases of superb photographic plates, and have several additional volumes ready for the printer, your success is an accomplished fact. Every American who sees the work will be proud that so handsome a piece of book-making has been produced in America; and every intelligent man will rejoice that ethnology and history have been enriched by such faithful and artistic records of the aboriginal inhabitants of our country.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

T



May 5, 1908.

Dear Roosevelt:

Herewith I am sending you the promised batch of literature respecting the Mendelian Law in its application to mammals, and kindred topics. Mrs. LaFarge also may find something of interest in some of these papers.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States,

White House.



May 5, 1908.

Dear Roosevelt:

Herewith I am sending you the promised batch of literature respecting the Mendelian Law in its application to mammals, and kindred topics. Mrs. LaFarge also may find something of interest in some of these papers.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Hering*

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
White House.



May 14, 1908.

Adams Express Company,  
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

On May 4 a package was sent by express from New York addressed to me at my house, 1919 - 16th Street, Washington, D.C. This package was prepaid, as you will see by the inclosed receipt. On delivery I was obliged to pay the charges over again, and I shall be obliged if you will have the amount refunded.

This sort of thing has occurred so frequently and to so many people during the last year or two that there is a growing feeling that it is countenanced or at least winked at by the company--a very unfortunate condition.

Respectfully,

*C. H. Hoffman*



June 1, 1908.

Dr. Thomas S. Roberts,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Doctor Roberts:

A year or so ago I sent you a batch of migration and other ornithological material from Minnesota, including the valuable notes of Doctor Hvoslef. If you have finished with this material we should be very glad to have it returned, particularly Doctor Hvoslef's notes.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Chief, Biological Survey.



June 1, 1908.

My dear Deane:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter received about a month ago. The Audubon matter to which you refer is doubtless the brief note I have prepared for the Auk to accompany photographic reproductions of two carrels of Audubon, made by a man named King.

Unfortunately I am not able to report any new data on the passenger pigeon.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

T

Mr. Ruthven Deane,

135 Adams Street,

Chicago, Ill.



June 11, 1908.

Dr. Robert E. Coker,  
c/o Consulado Americano,  
Callao, Peru.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 4 reached this office a few days ago and has been carefully considered. As I understand the matter from your letter, the Peruvian Government, through the *Director de Fomento*, asks the cooperation of the Biological Survey in securing a competent Ornithologist who will go to Peru for a period of two or three years to study, collect and report on the birds of that country.

The Biological Survey compliments itself on having on its force the best trained men in the world for work of this kind. We shall be very glad, therefore, to comply with the wishes of the Peruvian Government in this matter, even though by so doing we lose, for the time being, one of our able and experienced workers.

I have discussed the matter with W. H. Cagood, a young man who has been an Assistant on the Biological Survey for eleven years. Ten years ago he assisted me in making a biological survey of Mt. Shasta, a special report on which



D. R. O. - 2.

was published in 1899 (North American Fauna, No. 16.) Since then he has <sup>independently</sup> conducted several biological surveys and reconnaissance surveys for us in various parts of Alaska, and has published admirable reports thereon. He has also published revisions of special groups of North American mammals. The results, so far as issued in the publications of this Department, constitute North American Fauna, Nos. 18, 19, 21 and 24. Three additional reports, one of large size, are now either passing through the press or ready for the printer.

Mr. Osgood is 32 years of age, is a man of good presence, dignified, competent, industrious, and thoroughly trained in both field work and book work, and I do not hesitate to recommend him unqualifiedly for the work outlined in your letter.

In addition to his standing as an Ornithologist, Mr. Osgood ranks among the ablest of our young Mammalogists, both as to field work and technical studies. I would urge, therefore, in case you secure him to undertake the desired piece of work, that the Peruvian Government include mammals so that his final reports may comprise both the mammals and birds of Peru.

I have advised Mr. Osgood to write you direct, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly cable him or me on receipt of this letter, as to the time you wish him to begin work in case he is engaged. I ask this favor inasmuch



Dr. R. E. C. - S.

as we have already planned field work for him for the coming summer and wish to have him set out as early as possible. If you need him in the near future, we shall have to abandon the trip, but if he can be spared until winter we should be glad to have him make a biological survey of southern Utah before severing his connection with the Biological Survey.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Chief, Biological Survey.

W.



June 16, 1908.

June 16, 1908.

Dr. J. A. Allen,

American Museum Natural History,

New York City.

American Museum Natural History,

Dear Doctor Allen:

New York City.

Yesterday the proof of the Code arrived followed

Dear Doctor Allen:

this morning by proof of the Fourteenth Supplement to the  
Check List. The latter I shall try to read today or tomorrow.  
The former I do not think I had better tackle.  
Herewith I am enclosing a note on the King cormorant  
of Audubon. The photographs I have sent you by registered  
mail. Of the Farwell photograph I have sent two copies, one  
being the original sent me by Mr. Farwell, the other an enlargement I had made of the same.  
Very truly yours,

Very truly yours,



June 16, 1908.

June 16, 1908.

Dr. J. A. Allen,

American Museum Natural History,

New York City.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Yesterday the proof of the Code arrived followed this morning by proof of the Fourteenth Supplement to the Check List. The latter I shall try to read today or tomorrow. The former I do not think I had better tackle.

Herewith I am enclosing a note on the King cameos of Audubon. The photographs I have sent you by registered mail. Of the Farwell photograph I have sent two copies, one being the original sent me by Mr. Farwell, the other an enlargement I had made of the same.

Very truly yours,

Very truly yours,

THE KING CAMEOS OF AUDUBON  
By C. Hart Merriam

Through the courtesy of O. Atkins Farwell of Detroit and Frederic H. Kennard of Boston I am enabled to lay before the readers of the AUK photographic reproductions of two cameos of the great naturalist John James Audubon. ~~Both were cut by John C. King, a Scotch artist and sculptor of Boston, and both are intaglios, from casts of which the accompanying photographs have been made.~~ <sup>photographs are from casts of intaglios</sup>

The cameo shown in the Farwell photograph was cut in 1844, and the photograph was presented by the sculptor to Mr Farwell's father in 1871. Mr Farwell, who kindly called my attention to the existence of the cameo and sent me the photograph, has also contributed the following information. He says: "My father and Mr King were great friends and on one occasion when father dropped into Mr King's studio, he found Mr Audubon sitting for the cameo. Mr King introduced the two gentlemen and asked them to start a conversation, which was continued through the sitting. The two men became so animated in their very interesting conversation that they forgot where they were, and thus the artist was enabled to catch the natural and striking expression of the great ornithologist, which he could not have obtained under ordinary circumstances. My father was charmed with the man and his conversation and always so expressed his memory of the occasion."

The cast shown in the second photograph is the property of Mr Frederic H. Kennard of Boston and, like the first, was made from an original intaglio cut in shell by the sculptor King. I learned of its existence from Miss Maria R. Audubon, granddaughter of the great naturalist, and on writing Mr Kennard for particulars received a prompt reply, of which the following is an extract: "Mr King was a



friend of my father's and also I believe of John J. Audubon, and cut this intaglio from life. He gave the cast, together with several others, to my father, who was under the impression that the intaglio was made sometime between 1840 and 1845." This cast, through the

~~Mr. Kennard's photograph~~  
courtesy of its owner, is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The sculptor King, Mr Kennard tells me, died April 21, 1882, and was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., April 25, 1882.

Neither Mr Farwell nor Mr Kennard knows for whom the cameos were originally cut or by whom they are at present owned, and I am informed by Miss M.R. Audubon that the Audubon family has no information on the subject. Possibly some reader of the AUK may be able to supply the missing facts.

Concerning the Kennard cast Miss Audubon writes that her mother did not think it a correct likeness because of the nose, "which is too heavy and not arched as grandfather's was; but the pose, and the head and forehead are very fine."

In February last I sent Miss Audubon a copy of the Farwell photograph, which she had not previously seen. In acknowledging it she says: "The photograph came with your letter. I am delighted with it and quite agree with you in thinking it a notable and attractive likeness. The photograph which I have from the cameo cast owned by Mr Kennard is not at all the same. Both have the same pose, and the hair, collar, and neck are the same, but there the points of resemblance cease...I hope you will publish it in the Auk."

The King cameos, which so far as I am aware have heretofore escaped public notice, are not only a distinct addition to the known series of Audubon portraits, but to my mind form an important contri-

bution to the material from which a true conception of Audubon's character may be gained. Most of the portraits are either poor or show him as a young man or in the decline of life; these <sup>reveal</sup> ~~show~~ him at the noontide of his ~~physical~~ manhood and impress one with the strength and genius of his personality. The open frank expression, the clear eye, the firmly pressed lips, the strong nose and chin, the lofty forehead and the elevated pose of the head bespeak <sup>of</sup> nobility character, and make it easier to appreciate the vigor, determination, and courage that brought success in undertakings the very magnitude of which appal the ordinary man.



Washington, D. C.

September 30, 1908.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons,

Princeton, N.J.

Dear Lieutenant Emmons:

Herewith I am returning to you the bear-claw head ornament which you so kindly loaned me last spring. I had intended to return it months ago but you left Princeton before I got at it.

Are you not coming on here shortly to secure quarters for the winter in accordance with your plans last spring? Our children have returned and are now in school, and Mrs. Merriam and I have been hoping that you and Mrs. Emmons would arrive in the near future.

With respect to your collection, you of course have long known the outcome--so far as there is any positive outcome at this date. On receipt of your letter a long time ago I saw Mr. Rathbun and Mr. Ravenel, and also the representative of the Department of the Interior, who has the Alaska exhibit in charge, and thought I succeeded in convincing them of the great desirability of having your collection ultimately find a home in the New National Museum in Washington.

Trusting that we may see you here before long I remain, with kindest regards to Mrs. Emmons,

Very truly yours,



October 5, 1908.

Dr. G. Lenox Curtis,  
President, Canadian Camp,  
17 East 45th Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your polite invitation to be the guest of the Canadian Camp Dinner at Hotel Astor, New York, on November 13 reached me this morning. I shall not be able to accept but am obliged for your courtesy in asking me.

Very truly yours,

*C. West*

T



October 5, 1908.

Dr. Clinton L. Baggs,  
26 West 46th Street,  
New York City.

Dear Clint:

Your letter without date has just reached me and I am glad to hear from you although disappointed in not seeing you here again.

We do not find any record of the wolf on Anticosti. In New Brunswick wolves were formerly common but are now extremely rare, if not altogether extinct. Some writers claim that they are extinct.

We have been looking for you all the week and regret that you were not able to come. I hope Hetta arrived safely yesterday and that the summer abroad did her much good. We hope to see you both on here some of these days.

With best wishes,

As ever, yours

*C. Hart Merriam*



October 19, 1908.

Mr. O. Atkins Farwell,  
449 McClellan Avenue,  
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Sir:

The separates of my article on Audubon cameos have just arrived and I take pleasure in sending you herewith 10 copies.

Thanking you for allowing me to put your interesting photograph on record,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hartman*

T



October 19, 1908.

Mr. Frederick H. Kennard,  
220 Devonshire Street,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Kennard:

The separates of my article on the King Cameos of Audubon from the October Auk have just come to hand, and I take pleasure in sending you herewith 10 copies of the same. It seems to me that the reproduction of the photograph of your cast is very satisfactory. It is to my mind a splendid picture and I am greatly obliged to you for your courtesy in allowing me to put it on record.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



November 11, 1908.

My dear Mr. President:

In order that I may not by any possibility say anything which you might not approve, I am inclosing herewith a letter to Duncan MacDonald, of the Flathead Reservation, expressing your regrets at the recent killing of four innocent Indians on that Reservation by the Game Warden Peyton and his assistant.

If the letter meets your approval, kindly have it dropped in the mail.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States,

White House.



November 11, 1908.

Mr. Duncan MacDonald,  
Ravalli, Montana.

My dear Sir:

I have just had a talk with President Roosevelt about the recent sad killing of four of your people by Deputy Game Warden Peyton and his assistant, and have told him the details of the affair.

The President wishes me to say to you, and through you to the Indians of the Reservation, that he is horrified to learn of what has happened and regrets exceedingly that an officer of the law should have committed these unprovoked murders.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



November 25, 1908.

Miss Ida Tarbell,  
The American Magazine,  
341 Fifth Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Miss Tarbell:

Your letter of October 20 introducing Mr. John M. Siddall was brought to my office during my absence, just as I was leaving for Montana for the purpose of examining the location selected for the National Montana Buffalo Range, provided for by the last Congress. I regret very much that I was not able to meet Mr. Siddall.

Very truly yours,

*C. W. Johnson*



November 27, 1908.

Prof. Wm. Lyman Underwood,  
Institute of Technology,  
Boston, Mass.

My dear Professor Underwood:

Very many thanks for your kindness and generosity in sending me the beautiful series of flashlight photographs of deer and moose, which arrived by the noon mail today. They are simply splendid and I am greatly indebted to you for them.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

T



November 27, 1903.

Dear Seton:

Herewith I am sending you the separates asked for of my papers on Synaptura. I had considerable difficulty in finding these as they were not in the case in which most of my separates are kept.

The Biological Society is arranging, I believe, for your lecture on your northern trip for the evening of December 12. I regret extremely that I shall not be able to be present as I have to attend a dinner of the Boone and Crockett Club on the same evening--a case of duty versus desire.

The afternoon spent at your most interesting and attractive home at Cos Cob I shall not soon forget.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Seton and to Ann,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. E. T. Seton,

Cos Cob, Conn.



December 5, 1908.

Dear Roosevelt:

Pardon my delay in returning your manuscript. There are only a few points on which I have suggestions to offer. The main difficulty, and the one which has caused me to keep it so long, is with respect to the periods of connection of North America with Asia on the one hand and South America on the other. Evidence on these points is somewhat conflicting and I may not yet have arrived at the bottom facts. I am ready to bring the manuscript to you at any time that suits your convenience.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States,  
White House.



December 7, 1908.

My dear Miss Rathbun:

Extreme pressure of work has prevented me from attending to your memorandum about the Harriman Expedition papers. I have no published list and have not had time to go through the 11 volumes thus far published in order to make the list. I hope, however, to do this within a day or two, and will then send it direct to Samuel Henshaw unless you prefer to have it sent through you.

Regretting the delay,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Harriman*

Miss Mary J. Rathbun,  
Smithsonian Institution.



December 7, 1908.

My dear Miss Rathbun:

Extreme pressure of work has prevented me from attending to your memorandum about the Harriman Expedition papers. I have no published list and have not had time to go through the 11 volumes thus far published in order to make the list. I hope, however, to do this within a day or two, and will then send it direct to Samuel Henshaw unless you prefer to have it sent through you.

Regretting the delay,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Miss Mary J. Rathbun,

Smithsonian Institution.



Washington, D.C.,

December 7, 1908.

Mr. Wm. Loeb, Jr.,

Secretary to the President,

White House.

My dear Mr. Loeb:

Your letter of the 5th instant is just received. Please say to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt that Mrs. Merriam, Miss Merriam, and myself will be very glad to accept their kind invitation to be present at an exhibition of wolf pictures at the White House at 10 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) evening.

Very truly yours,

*C. M. Johnson*



December 10, 1908.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Herewith I am inclosing for the Auk a list of birds found on the Upper Toklat River, at the base of Mt. McKinley, by Charles Sheldon, who spent last winter there.

I will reply to your letter about the bird classification in a day or two.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

*C. S. Silliman*

T

Dr. J. A. Allen,

American Museum of Natural History

New York City.



LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED ON THE TOKLAT RIVER, <sup>near Mt. McKinley,</sup> ALASKA, 1907-1908.

By Charles Sheldon.

The birds noted in this list were observed incidentally while hunting and studying the habits of some of the larger animals at the head of the Middle Fork of Toklat River, Alaska, practically at the base of the north slope of the main Alaskan range, latitude about  $63^{\circ} 30'$ . The river has its sources in the glaciers of the main range and flows through four high ranges, separated by short divides, before it emerges outside, where the main body of the timber ends. From its entrance into the outside range, however, there is a fringe of spruces on both sides from two to three hundred yards wide mostly extending up the mountain slopes and thus continuing to within a few miles of the source. I built my cabin in the extreme upper end of this tongue of timber, 10 miles above the point where the river emerges from the outside range. The birds mentioned in this list were observed at and above that point, mostly above all timber. The variety of bird life in the region is not great. I arrived about the first of August 1907 and left June 11, 1908. Careful attention was given to recording the spring arrivals, but the fall departures, in most cases, were not observed. By the latter part of September, 1907, all birds but the residents had gone, except in the few cases mentioned. The dates given show when the bird was first seen in the spring of 1908 or last in the fall of 1907. Thirty miles below, in the vast timbered area, bird life may be more varied and abundant.

The river is a silt-laden stream, dashing swiftly and often in several channels through a broad glacial valley with wide bars extending from a quarter to a half mile on each side. In some

2

places willows grow abundantly; in others there is grass, but most of the country is bare. The mountains are high and rugged, with much snow on the north slopes the year round; they are usually bordered by narrow rolling hills, all above timber, and contain numerous small lakes of a few acres only. The trees are spruces and willows; willows often extend well up on the slopes and up the creeks. The poplar is practically absent. Dwarf birch grows abundantly in places.

The specimens of birds collected were presented to the U. S. Biological Survey.



## ALASKA

## BIRDS

## TOKLAT RIVER REGION.

Larus argentatus Herring Gull.

Commonly breeding June 12, 40 miles below my cabin.

Larus brachyrhynchus Short-billed Gull.

Seen commonly in pairs along the bars in spring. Probably breeds.

May 16.

Sterna paradisaea Arctic Tern.

Common summer resident in rolling country above timberline.

Breeds. Mature young observed August 2. May 30.

Anas boschas Mallard.

One migrating pair observed May 16. Summer resident below the mountain ranges. There is a stretch of 3 miles about 40 miles above the mouth where the water does not freeze and remains open all winter. This is the end of the salmon run. About 300 mallards were there all winter. They feed on dead salmon and salmon eggs in the pools. White men have observed these ducks wintering there for seven years. Indians tell me they have always wintered there. I visited the spot

In January 3, 1912, I saw a male and a female.

Sixteen mallards wintered on Moose Creek in the open water about 100 miles southwest of those in the Toklat. These were also at the head of the salmon run, and in open water.

Mallards winter just below Gulkana Lake in the outlet which flows into the Copper River. A few have been observed wintering in a small tributary of the Tanana River just below the Delta River. Undoubtedly there are many other places in the Interior of Alaska where Mallards winter.

Nettion carolinense Green winged teal.

Commonly seen with young in the small lakes in the rolling country above timber. So observed in July and August.

Histrionicus histrionicus Harlequin Duck.

One pair observed May 16.

Chen hyperborea Lesser Snow Goose.

Flock of three seen migrating October 10.

Grus canadensis Little Brown Crane.

Only seen in fall migration from Sept. 10 to early October. All flocks follow the same course.



Callinago delicata Wilson Snipe.

Common summer resident. Arrived May 14.

Pisobia bairdi Baird Sandpiper.

One migrating pair observed May 12.

Heteractitis incana Wandering Tattler.

Very abundant in spring. Arrived May 18. A female was secured May 22. They appeared mated in pairs and their actions showed they were preparing to breed. They were still about in abundance when I left, June 11, but probably had not begun to breed. They occurred along the river bars and at the lakes and even on the small creeks high on the mountains. Not observed in the lower country.

Bartramia longicauda Upland Plover.

Common summer resident; breeds. Arrived May 28.

Actitis macularia Spotted Sandpiper.

Common summer resident. First observed a few miles below my cabin June 11, but undoubtedly arrives earlier. Breeds.

Numenius hudsonicus Hudsonian Curlew.

Summer resident in rolling country above timber. Arrived May 16.

Squatarola squatarola Black-billed Plover.

Observed occasionally late in July about the lakes.

Aegialitis semipalmata Semipalmated Plover.

Common on bars in spring migration. May 17. Still about June 11.

Canachites canadensis osgoodi Alaska Spruce Grouse.

Resident. From time to time through the winter one would appear in the woods near my cabin. Abundant below, in timbered regions.

Lagopus lagopus Willow Ptarmigan.

Very abundant resident. Begins to pair for breeding April 20.

Lagopus rupestris Rock Ptarmigan.

One killed March 5 in rolling country above timber.

Lagopus leucurus White-tailed Ptarmigan.

Not uncommon high on some of the mountains.

Circus hudsonicus Marsh Hawk.

Common summer resident. May 12. Breeds.



Aquila chrysaetos Golden Eagle.

Common summer resident. Breeds, nesting in cliffs. Arrived April 8. Last observed September 21. Arrived paired and went directly to old nest and remained about it. One nest contained two eggs when I examined it April 29. When next I examined it, June 7, it contained two fledglings.

Gyr Falcon

A large grayish hawk was observed at times through the winter, always on and about the creeks of the mountains.

Falco columbarius Pigeon Hawk.

Common summer resident. Breeds. Arrived May 27.

Large hawks were occasionally seen in summer, but the species were not recognized.

Asio flammeus Short-eared Owl.

Exceedingly abundant everywhere above timber in spring. Arrived April 30 in pairs. Breeds.

Glaux funerea richardsoni Richardson Owl.

A male killed May 4, 1908.

Bubo virginianus (?) Horned Owl.

Common resident in the woods.

Nyctea nyctea Snowy Owl.

Very common above timber from November to early May.

Surnia ulula caparoch American Hawk Owl.

Common summer resident. April 10.

Ceryle alcyon Belted Kingfisher.

Summer resident. Breeds. May 29.

Dryobates pubescens nelsoni Alaska Downy Woodpecker.

Resident. Not uncommon; always seen feeding in willows and sometimes as high as willows grow in the mountains.

Picoides americanus fasciatus Alaska Three-toed Woodpecker.

Resident in spruce woods. Common.

Sayornis saya Say Phoebe.

Common. June 5.

Pica pica hudsonica Black-billed Magpie.

One seen Sept. 22 in some high cliffs.



Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons Alaska Jay.

Resident. Very abundant.

Corvus corax principalis Northern Raven

Resident. Abundant.

Euphagus carolinus Rusty Grackle.

Summer resident. Common. May 10, when a flock was observed.

Pinicola enucleator alascensis Alaska Pine Grosbeak.

Common in migrations. Few seen in spring, abundant in fall.

First bird to arrive in spring paired March 12; migrated in flocks through October; last seen November 7. Not observed at timberline between migrations.

Leucosticte (?)

Common spring migration. Seen usually high above timberline in pairs. May 3.

Acanthis linaria linaria Redpoll.

All through October numerous flocks appear at timberline. Very

few at timberline in winter. Common below the mountain ranges in winter. Resident. Again at timberline numerous flocks appear in spring, beginning about April 15, and continuing through May. Many remain near timberline to breed. Feeds exclusively among willows in winter. *make sure record in November 1907 and May 24, 1908.*

Plectrophenax nivalis *Shrewsbury.*

Common spring migrant April 8, when a flock was observed.

Calcarius lapponicus alascensis Alaskan Longspur.

Abundant in spring migration. May 12, when a flock was observed.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii Intermediate Sparrow.

Abundant summer resident. May 3, Nest observed on a bar, in small grass tuft, with one egg. Next day outside the ranges, 30 miles below, I found another nest on the bar with 3 young ones and one egg.

Zonotrichia coronata Golden crowned sparrow.

Commonly seen in spring. May 26.



Spizella monticola ochracea Western Tree Sparrow.

Summer resident. Breeds. Commonest of sparrows at timberline.

April 25. Last sparrows to leave in fall, late in September.

Junco hyemalis Slate colored Junco.

Common summer resident. Breeds. *a male was seen April 20, 1902.*

Passerella iliaca Fox Sparrow.

Common summer resident. May 4.

Petrochelidon lunifrons Cliff Swallow.

Seen breeding in cliffs 25 miles below my cabin on June 11.

Piparia riparia Bank Swallow.

Abundant summer resident. Breeds. May 18.

Lanius borealis Northern Shrike.

Common summer resident. Breeds. April 26.

Dendroica coronata Yellow-rumped Warbler.

Common summer resident. Most abundant of warblers. May 9.

Dendroica striata Black poll Warbler

Flock observed migrating, June 3.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata Pileolated Warbler.

Common summer resident. May 20.

Anthus rubescens American Pipit. *Toklat.*

Very common summer resident. Breeds. Keeps mostly above timberline. *Male seen May 15, 1902.*

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor American Water Cuckoo.

Common resident. In winter when water is open mostly below mountain ranges, where mallards winter on Toklat it is very abundant in winter and keeps constantly singing for two hours after dawn.

Certhia familiaris montana Rocky Mountain Creeper.

One killed near cabin in woods October 21.

Parus rufescens Chestnut-backed Chickadee

Common resident.



Regulus calendula Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

Common summer resident. April 29.

Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni Olive-backed Thrush.

Common summer resident. May 12. Keeps singing all night when breeding.

Erlocichla guttata guttata Dwarf Hermit Thrush.

Summer resident; fairly common. Breeds. May 26, when a female was seen.

Merula migratoria Robin.

Very abundant summer resident. Almost as common as high in the mountains, as willows, grow, as below. Breeds in small spruces, mostly, occasionally on the ground, and in willows. May 3. Last seen Oct. 4.

Ixoreus naevius meruloides Pale Varied Thrush.

Common summer resident. Breeds. May 15. Last seen Oct. 7.

December 10, 1908.

Mr. Jos. Grinnell,  
Museum of Vertebrate Zoology,  
University of California,  
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Mr. Grinnell:

Your letter of the 4th instant asking for a set of separates for the use of your Museum of my articles on Western mammals is at hand. I cannot at this late date send a complete set as many articles have been exhausted, but will take much pleasure in picking out as complete a set as now remain and will send you the same in a few days.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

T



December 11, 1908.

Mr. Fred B. McKechnie,  
Pokapog, Mass.

Dear Mr. McKechnie:

Many thanks for your courtesy in sending me a suppressed signature from the Ornithologist and Oologist of November 1883. The Plain English article is of considerable interest viewed in the perspective of the quarter of a century which has passed since it was written.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



December 11, 1908.

General A. W. Greely,  
1914 G Street,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Greely:

Pardon my delay in sending you the Harriman books. Volumes 1 and 2 go to you herewith; Vol. 3, on Glaciers and Glaciation, by G. K. Gilbert, I will send you a little later if you wish it. The remaining volumes treat of cryptogamic botany, insects, crustaceans, and mollusks, and comprise a large number of technical papers which I assume you do not care to see. Eleven volumes in all have been published.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



December 15, 1908.

Dr. J. S. Billings,  
425 Lafayette Street,  
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 12th instant concerning a proposed subdivision of the Section on Anthropology of the National Academy of Sciences and nominations for membership therein, I quite agree with you that it would be wise to subdivide the present section into the three independent sections suggested, namely: (1) Anthropology and Ethnology; (2) Philosophy and Psychology; (3) Sociology, Economics, and Statistics.

Of the nominees mentioned in your letter the only one who seems to me qualified for the Section on Anthropology proper is Dr. J. Walter Fewkes.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



261<sup>a</sup>

January 29, 1909.

Mr. Arthur Gibson,  
Editor, Ottawa Naturalist,  
Central Experimental Farm,  
Ottawa, Canada.

My dear Sir:

On returning from Montana some time ago I found your letter asking me for an article or note for the Ottawa Naturalist. I have delayed answering hoping to be able to send you something, but the pressure of official work has been so continuous that up to the present time I have not been able to do so. I wish to make this acknowledgment and hope later to send you something for the Naturalist, a journal in which I find much of interest.

The sad death of James Fletcher was a great shock to us all here. He was a most lovable man and one who showed remarkable enthusiasm along a number of widely different lines. I never knew anyone who developed such a deep personal interest in the work of other people.

Very truly yours,

T

C. Hartman



February 1, 1909.

Dear Doctor Farlow:

Your letter of January 24 is not easy to answer. I suspect that your informant got me mixed up with Dr. Jonathan Dwight of New York, who, at the recent Cambridge meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union, delivered a somewhat unorthodox speech on the subject of zoological nomenclature.

Personally I have no particular objection to the genera conservanda principle if the workers in any field will agree to adhere to it. Some years ago we had a similar idea, but under a different and title, in ornithology. It was called the auctorum plurimorum principle, Henry Seebohm of England was one of its champions. A good many of us thought it would be easy to agree to this principle and thus save many of the old names which we had learned to love, but when an attempt was made to formulate a rule to fix the genera coming under ~~it~~ ~~principle~~ the individual views were so diverse that no agreement could be reached. Is not the same likely to prove true of genera conservanda? I have not published, nor do I expect to publish, anything on this subject. After struggling with matters of nomenclature for a good many years I have come to look upon the rule of priority as about the only compromise likely to result in uniformity and permanence, and still I am forced to admit that the end is not yet.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



February 2, 1909.

Hon. Herbert Parsons,  
1229 - 19th Street,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Parsons:

Learning from a California newspaper that you have interested yourself in the effort to save Hetchy Hetchy Valley I thought you might like to see the accompanying photographs which I took there a few years ago.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart*

T



February 2, 1909.

Dr. C. C. Grieve,  
Surgeon, U. S. Naval Hospital,  
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

The President was much interested in your letter of January 1 and accompanying photographs relating to W. H. Royden, who was so severely wounded by a brown bear on August 7, 1908.

Can you give me Captain Royden's address, or can you give me one or two additional facts respecting his encounter? I should very much like to know how near he was to the bear when he first saw her. In other words, did he actually run on to the bear, or did she charge him from a distance of 20 feet or more without provocation on his part? Were the cubs close beside their mother when she charged, or were they nearer the man?

Were any bones broken by the bear?

Did Royden remember where the bear began to bite him and where she ended up? Did she begin at the head and work down, or in the opposite direction, and was the arm bitten first or afterward?

Mr. Merrill's photographs are most graphic, and the case is of great interest to me as I have collected a great deal of material concerning the wounding and killing of men by bears.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Chief, Biological Survey.

T



February 2, 1909.

Mr. Wm. E. Colby,  
302 Mills Building,  
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Colby:

Please do not yet put me on the black list of the Sierra Club. It must seem strange to you that I have been so long in writing the article you want on the wild animals of the Sierra, but as a matter of fact I have been so overwhelmed with pressing official work during the past year that it has been impossible for me to write it or anything of the kind. At the same time I have made a beginning and have a few pages written, and if all goes well it will be finished sometime. All I want to say now is that I have not forgotten it, and that I mean to send it to you as soon as I can, which I greatly regret is not right now.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Colby,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T

Chief, Biological Survey



PERSONAL

February 5, 1909.

Dear Senator Dixon:

In compliance with your request I am sending you herewith a manifold of a letter just signed by the Secretary and sent to the Committee indicated. I am inclosing also a duplicate of the diagram referred to in the letter.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam* -

T



February 8, 1909.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Is the type of a species the thing itself or the name applied to the thing? If it is the thing itself, how can it be subsequently transferred to some other thing simply because the name applied to the original thing is found to be preoccupied? In other words, in the case of the cottontails, why should not the nomenclature stand, Lepus mallurus floridanus instead of Lepus floridanus mallurus, inasmuch as mallurus is simply a new name for sylvaticus? The only possible reason I can think of for adopting the form Lepus floridanus mallurus would be the result of worshiping the name to such a degree that the name is held to be the type instead of the animal to which the name is applied.

For my part I cannot see any midcourse or any use in side talk. A type must be one of two things--it must be either the animal itself, or the name applied to that animal. If it is the name, it could follow an untenable name to oblivion, of course. But if it is the animal, as I think we all admit, I do not see how it can be changed, even though the name it bears is changed.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. J. A. Allen,

American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.



February 8, 1909.

Dear Brewster:

It is always unpleasant to find oneself a minority of one. For this reason your letter about the type of Anas obscura is peculiarly gratifying to me. The views you express in this case are precisely those I have always held and stood for, but up to the present time I have received no support from the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature.

Let me cite a case in mammals: In 1837 Bachman gave the name sylvaticus to our common cottontail rabbit of the eastern United States, and when the cottontail came to be split up into subspecies the name was very properly restricted by Bangs to the Carolinian form. This name sylvaticus stood for half a century as the universally accepted name of the typical eastern cottontail. Then the fact came to light that the name sylvaticus was preoccupied for a European rabbit. This being the case, Oldfield Thomas proposed the name mallurus as a substitute for sylvaticus. This, according to my mode of thinking, in no way disturbs the type or central form, which is a thing, not a name. The logical course therefore, it seems to me, is to accept mallurus as the type in place of sylvaticus, attaching the various subspecies to mallurus. But this is exactly what has not been done. Allen in 1890 described the subspecies floridanus, and this name for some reason which I never quite understood has been accepted by Bangs, Miller, Allen, and others as the central form in place of mallurus (=old sylvaticus), so that the name of the Carolinian cottontail stands



W.B. -2

in the literature as Lepus floridanus mallurus (Thomas). This to me is preposterous, and it seems to me exactly comparable to your case of the black duck. I am inexpressibly glad therefore to find that my mental works are not so badly out of repair as might have been inferred from my previous solitary position in the matter; and it is most gratifying to me to know that such men as yourself and Walter Faxon hold the same view.

It seems to me that the proposition may be stated fairly in this way: Is the type of a species the name or the thing? If it is the name, we are in the wrong. If it is the thing, we are in the right. I supposed we were all agreed on the principle that a type once established could not be changed. This rule applies to genera, species, and subspecies.

Since dictating the above I have discussed the matter with several of our men on the Biological Survey. Nelson agrees to the principle that the type is the animal and not the name, but by some process of reasoning which I am unable to follow he argues for accepting the oldest remaining name in cases, like those in question, where the oldest name must be replaced. On the other hand, Henshaw, Preble, Howell, and Osgood agree with you and me, although Osgood hedges a little. He agrees to the principle but maintains that it is a new one and has never been properly brought before the Committee and argued. He thinks it ought to be written up. We all agree that in the case of Melospiza, Lepus, and doubtless some other genera which we cannot at the moment remember, the practice has been the other way.

T  
Mr. Wm. Brewster,  
145 Brattle St.,  
Cambridge, Mass.

Very truly yours,

*C. A. Mearns*



February 8, 1909.

Mr. Harry L. George,  
Room 201, Saxton Bank Building,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 5th instant would state that the Panamint Indians live mainly in Inyo County as you suppose, inhabiting the region east of Owens Lake. I have found them during my expeditions, in the Coso, Argus, and Panamint Mountains, and also in the edges of Saline, Panamint, and Death valleys and the Amargosa Desert. I have a considerable number of their baskets which I should be pleased to show you at any time when you may be in Washington.

I do not know where any old pieces of their work can be purchased, but new baskets made by this tribe are often offered for sale by an Englishman (whose name for the moment slips me) whose headquarters used to be at Independence. Several of these new baskets, which I have seen, have been rendered worthless, from my standpoint, by modern and abnormal designs which in no way belong to the work of this tribe.

I expect to work in California and Nevada during the coming spring and summer and <sup>if you wish</sup> will keep an eye out for Panamint baskets, since nearly every year I run across a few which are offered for sale, though usually at rather high prices, as the tribe is now nearly extinct.

Very truly yours,

*A. N. S. H. H. H. H. H.*



Washington, D.C.,

February 17, 1909.

Mr. Romeyn B. Hough,

Lowville,

Lewis County, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hough:

Your Handbook of Trees is the most ideal handbook I have ever seen. The plan of illustrating each species by photographic pictures of the trunk, branchlets, leaves, and fruit, accompanied by a concise description of the species, and a map showing its geographic distribution, was a happy conception, and the mechanical advantage of bringing these together on facing pages, so as to fall under the eye at once, is an additional help to all who use the book. It appeals to me as a model in treatment and execution and is by far the most convenient book I have ever seen for the ready identification of natural history objects.

The time, labor, and expense necessary in securing fresh specimens of upwards of 200 species of trees from various parts of the country for illustration must have been very great; your success is a lasting tribute to your patience, perseverance, and photographic skill.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



February 20, 1909

Mr. Harry L. George,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 12th instant is at hand. In compliance with your request I shall be glad to secure for you from time to time when opportunity offers characteristic pieces of California Indian baskets from various tribes.

In this connection I would like to ask whether you wish only what might be termed 'fine baskets' or 'handsome baskets', or whether you are anxious to get all baskets that are typical of a particular tribe. My personal collection, which now comprises more than a thousand baskets, is made up almost entirely of authentic types of the different kinds of baskets used in each tribe. But most collectors care only for the bowl-shaped baskets, which carry the most design.

Other things equal, do you prefer new or old pieces? I have fine series of both Panamint and Washoe. Both of these are among the most expensive of baskets, good baskets costing from \$20 to \$50 each. I am not referring to dealers prices but to what I usually pay in the Indian camps. Good Midoo baskets range from \$10 up according to workmanship, but the better class of Midoo work is now extremely rare and brings very high prices. For instance, I have known several of the Midoo mortuary baskets, used for burnt bones of the dead, to bring \$75 and \$100 each, and I do not know today where one can be had for love or money. Of most



H.L.G. -2

of the other tribes fairly good baskets can be picked up now and then at reasonable prices.

During the past five years I have several times had opportunity to purchase the so-called 'Pomo Sun baskets' in the Clear Lake region at from \$75 to \$100 each, but not having the cash to spare have never bought them. Do you want to put so much money in a basket, and if so do you want one of these baskets in case I should have another chance to get one?

It would be a great advantage to us both if you could see my collection before I go West, for in this way you could give me a definite idea of about what you want and about what you are willing to pay for each type, so that I might act accordingly. For several years past I have bought but few baskets and only to fill real gaps in my collection. The same will be true during the coming season, for which reason I shall be glad to help you out when opportunity offers.

Mrs. Minnie C. Randolph, of Bishop, I knew before she married. She used to have a number of Piute baskets and a few others. The man Cohn of Carson City, of whom you speak, is a dealer and thoroughly unreliable. I once examined a stack of baskets in his store labeled Washoe and found that about two in ten were made by that tribe; the others by various tribes from various parts of the country, including a great lot from southern California.

As I stated before, I shall be glad to help you but can do this to very much better advantage if we could look over my collection together so that I could get a more definite idea of just what you want.

T

Very truly yours,

C. Hart



March 2, 1909.

Dear John:

Glad to know about your man Grant. We are always on the lookout for bright young men who have a leaning toward our work and training to fit them for it. I would suggest that he send us a few sample skins of birds and mammals so that we may judge of the quality of his work, and, if it is not up to our standard, give him pointers so that he may bring it up.

Our appropriation bill is likely to pass tomorrow, in which case we shall know just where we stand. The present outlook is good.

It might be worth while for Mr. Grant to come on here to look over the ground and see just what we are doing, after he has finished with you.

With best wishes, John, to you and yours,

Very truly yours,

T

Prof. Samuel F. Clark,  
Williamstown, Mass.



March 5, 1909.

Mr. W. Lee Chambers,  
Santa Monica, Calif.

Dear Mr. Chambers:

Acting on the suggestion in your letter of February 26 just received, I take pleasure in enclosing herewith my check for \$10 as a contribution to the publication of Joseph Grinnell's California Ornithology.

You speak of it as mainly a bibliography. I hope that it is in fact a new edition of Grinnell's Check-List of California Birds, a document of pressing interest and one which will be of great use to many people. A bibliography the world can wait for without serious loss.

If, as I trust, the publication contains the Check-List with the ranges corrected to date, I shall be very glad to make another contribution, in case you have not succeeded in raising sufficient funds for the printing.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

T



March 12, 1909.

Mr. Joseph Grinnell,  
Museum of Vertebrate Zoology,  
University,  
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Mr. Grinnell:

Many thanks to Miss Alexander and yourself for your kind offer of field notes on habits, distribution, and so on, relating to the Alaska bears. I should prize these exceedingly, and would be very glad to pay for the clerical work necessary in copying them.

In compliance with Miss Alexander's request I shall of course see that full credit is given Allen E. Hasselborg for his diligence and perseverance in securing so many valuable specimens.

Very truly yours,

T

*C. Hart Merriam*



March 13, 1909.

Mr. Harry L. George,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 26 came duly along with the list of baskets in your collection. Some of the names in this list are names of stocks, some of tribes, and some of geographic localities; and others still of reservations--as Siletz and Moapa.

By Klamath do you mean Lower Klamath River, or the Klamath tribe at the Klamath Lakes on the head of Klamath River?

Such names as Pit River and Tulare or Tule River give little clue to the tribe, inasmuch as several tribes live at each of these localities.

You give both Hopi and Moki. These of course are the same.

The Indians you call 'Digger', of Amador County, are Mewuk, and those of Mariposa County are Mewa, a tribe of the same stock.

You give Pomo, Piute, and Shoshone. These are large stocks containing many tribes, so that it would be important to know which tribe or tribes made your baskets.

You are fortunate in having three Shasta baskets. Baskets really made by this tribe are exceedingly rare and correspondingly valuable.

T

Very truly yours,

C. Hart



March 24, 1909.

My dear Mr. Widmann:

Many thanks for your Summer Birds of Shaw's Garden just received. It is surely a worthwhile contribution, and I am particularly interested in what you have to say about the two European Sparrows, along with the colored frontispiece showing their characters.

Some years ago I saw what I took to be the European Tree Sparrow on the east side of Salt Lake, Utah, but I did not secure specimens and hence have never been quite sure. Your illustration brings out the distinctive characters of the bird so strongly that if I ever see one again I shall know without doubt what it is.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

T

Mr. Otto Widmann,  
5105 Morgan Street,  
St. Louis, Mo.



March 24, 1909.

Dear Mr. Grosvenor:

Herewith I am returning the Mixter proof. I have found no error of any kind in it and am pleased with the article as a whole, although it does not go far enough. It reads remarkably smoothly for a boy's writing. On finishing it I have the feeling that it ought to be followed by another part telling about the bear hunting, as the Mixter boys and their companion Cross killed at least 16 big bears.

Very truly yours,

T

Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor,  
Hubbard Memorial Hall,  
Washington, D.C.



March 27, 1909.

Dr. David Starr Jordan,  
Chairman, Advisory Board, Fur-Seal Service,  
Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Doctor Jordan:

Replying to your recent letter, transmitting a revised set of recommendations for the conduct of the Fur-Seal business, I would state that I am in hearty accord with the recommendations numbered 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7. I object to 4 and 5 on the ground that they provide for two heads (scientific and administrative) at the same salary. This it seems to me would inevitably lead to conflict of authority, for, however fully the functions of the two might be defined at the head office, cases would be sure to arise on the Islands where conflict of authority would be likely to result. It seems to me that either the agent or the head naturalist should be in authority.

However, since it is not intended that the head naturalist should be appointed during the coming year, the matter does not seem to be urgent at this time. And I most earnestly hope, if the Advisory Board is to be continued, that before further action is necessary it will be possible for the members of the Board to get together and discuss fully the various matters concerning which there is now disagreement.

It seems to me very important that Clark should be sent to the Islands the present season.

Very truly yours,

T

*W. Hart*



April 23, 1909.

Mr. Brent Altsheler,  
President, Jefferson Institute of Arts and Sciences,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 21st instant I would say that my acquaintance with Mr. Harriman is not such that I feel at liberty to give anyone a letter of introduction to him. I have not seen him in several years, and am sure that he would regard such a proceeding on my part as entirely presumptuous.

I am interested in the development of your institution, and will send you a list of the publications of the Biological Survey as soon as a new edition is received from the printer. In case some of <sup>our publications</sup> ~~these~~ are desired for your library, we shall be glad to send them so far as copies still remain in our hands for distribution.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



May 4, 1909.

Mr. Joseph Grinnell,  
Museum of Vertebrate Zoology,  
University,  
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Mr. Grinnell:

Please pardon my delay in replying to your last letter in which you were kind enough to transmit field notes of Joseph Dixon, for the use of which I am greatly obliged.

I am very glad to know that Swarth and Hasselborg are again at work in southern Alaska, and trust the seasons output will be as valuable and important as was the case last year. I hope also that they will have the luck to secure another series of large bears, since all of the brown bears of that region are of immense interest and value in determining the characters and ranges of the several forms. In spite of the present wealth of material, which far exceeds anything I had a few years ago (thanks to Miss Alexander), there are still many gaps--both as to distribution and as to the characters of the adult male animals. Immature specimens are of great importance for teeth characters, but males six or eight years old or older are needed for the skull characters.

Unforeseen interruptions of various kinds have kept me away from the bears for several weeks, but I am now returning to them and hope to finish the Alaska material in the near future.

You have doubtless heard from Richmond concerning decisions



J.G. -2

of the A.O.U. Committee at its last session. A majority of the Committee voted to retain the possessive form of vernacular names of <sup>Birds</sup> ~~words~~ named after people. This seems to me a retrograde step, and one which we shall not follow in the Biological Survey.

Your new song sparrow from Suisun marshes strikes me as a remarkably well characterized new species, but we were unable to see any good characters by which so-called gouldi could be distinguished from samuelis.

Your Island quail does not seem to hold up when compared with our series from Humboldt Bay southward to Russian River. We have several specimens with even larger feet than your Island specimens, and several with heavier markings on the breast. The resemblance of your birds to those from the coast region north of San Francisco Bay leads to the suspicion that their parents might have been carried from the Bodega or Ft. Ross country by Russians or Aleuts.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

T



May 5, 1909.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Your list of additional cases and propositions to be voted on by the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature has just arrived. Most of the cases require looking up in the literature, which will take some time. A few, however, may be disposed of at once. I wish therefore to avail myself of the earliest possible moment to vote No on proposition 2--to mark scientific names for accent. I do not think any man nowadays cares to have another man dictate how he shall pronounce Latin names. I think such a proposition absolutely atrocious, and one that ought not to be brought up in committee even to be sat on.

No. 1, that a supplement be published in the next Auk, I approve.

I also approve 14, that the hypothetical list be kept as at present at the end of the Check-List.

Will write you about other points later.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Dr. J. A. Allen,

American Museum of Natural History

New York City.



May 8, 1909

Dr. Ralph Arnold,  
U. S. Geological Survey.

My dear Doctor Arnold:

Your letter of May 7 stating that you have not yet received the report of the Geographic Board on your new map of the McKittrick-Sunset district amazes me. I reported to the Executive Committee of the Geographic Board a day or two after you and Mr. Johnson were here. The matter was brought before the full Board at its meeting on April 7, and the names presented were adopted and have been printed in the eight page brochure containing the names adopted at that meeting.

The matter passed out of my hands when I had reported to the Executive Committee, on April 3 or 4, after which it was in the hands of the Secretary, Mr. C. S. Sloane, whose address is Census Office.

For your information I enclose herewith copy of my letter to the Secretary of the Geographic Board, dated April 3, transmitting your report and map, which I presented in person before the Executive Committee.

Regretting the inadvertence by which you were not appraised of the action of the Committee, I remain, with best wishes

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

T



May 8, 1909.

Dear Grinnell:

Replying to yours of the 5th instant would say that I have not examined the bear paper in question critically, and that I have never yet been able to make up my mind as to the real status of the so-called Ursus kermodei. All the specimens I have seen are creamy white throughout. Allen's are different, and he particularly mentions "a rich rufous tint of the head". This savors strongly of the Glacier Bear, Ursus emmonsii, of which I have often felt that the white bear might be merely an albinistic race. In fact I have not been able to detect any cranial or dental characters to separate kermodei from emmonsii. Allen very curiously omits this comparison altogether, but compares his specimens with the black bear of Kenai Peninsula. Nearly all of the locality records we have for the white bear so far are secondhand or thirdhand records, so that I feel that we know very little at the present time about its distribution. A resident of British Columbia, who has been particularly interested in the white bear, and has been collecting records for several years, writes me that its usual range is in the neighborhood of timberline on the mountains, and that it sometimes, though rarely, comes down into the lower forests. Most of the islands on which it is alleged to occur have high mountains on them.

I do not really feel like expressing an opinion as to the status of this animal, although I have all along inclined to regard it as an albinistic phase of emmonsii. Contributions such

-2

as Allen's recent paper are of value, but we still lack a great deal of knowing enough about the animal to warrant a decided opinion.

You ask if it is fair to say that the best zoologists are more or less mixed up on the specific characters of the bears in certain groups. I think this is a correct statement at the present time, though I hope we are on the verge of a more definite knowledge of the bears and their distinctive characters. Certain characters assumed to be of considerable value, as for instance, the form of the last upper premolar, prove to be surprisingly variable.

Very truly yours,

T

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. George Bird Grinnell,  
Forest and Stream Office,  
127 Franklin Street,  
New York City



Washington, D.C.

May 8, 1909.

Dr. George F. Becker,  
U. S. Geological Survey.

Dear Doctor Becker:

Many thanks for your courtesy in sending me a copy of your proposition for the award of medals by the National Academy for eminence in the application of science to the public welfare.

I heartily concur in your recommendation, agree with you in your statement respecting the same, and feel that your generous offer should be accepted with thanks by the Academy.

Very truly yours,

T

*C. H. Merriam*



May 12, 1909.

Mr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh,  
American Geographical Society,  
15 West 81st Street,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Dellenbaugh:

Sometime ago you sent me six photographs of Indian baskets, five of which represented Hoopa pieces; the sixth, Aleutian baskets. I have delayed replying in the hope of finding a market for your friend, but thus far without success, as there is not much demand now for this kind of material. Most of the baskets are not of much value, but the large storage basket (said to be 3 feet high) should be worth about \$20.

It is possible that Robert C. Hall, Pittsburg, Penna., might purchase the lot as he and his wife have a rather large collection. I assume that you have already tried the American Museum in New York.

In compliance with your request the photographs are returned herewith.

I was greatly shocked to find in your letter the abominable term 'Amerind'. The sooner such freaks are allowed to fall into oblivion the better for mankind.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



May 13, 1909.

Dr. Otto Herman,  
Director, Hungarian Central Bureau for Ornithology,  
Budapest, Austro-Hungary.

Sir:

The diploma which you have kindly transmitted to me from His Excellency the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ignatius Darányi de Puzsta Szent György and Tetétlen, privy counsellor of His Majesty the King of Hungary, nominating me a corresponding member of the R.H. Central Bureau for Ornithology, has just come to hand.

I wish to express to His Excellency appreciation of the honor thus conferred, and to thank you for your kind offices in the matter.

I have the honor to remain

Very respectfully,

*C. Hart* *harian*

T



May 17, 1909.

Dr. Franz Boas,  
Department of Anthropology,  
Columbia University,  
New York City.

Dear Doctor Boas:

On receipt of your letter of the 12th instant I saw Professor  
Evermann, who has charge of the scientific investigations of the  
Fish Commission, with respect to the appointment of your son,  
and trust that the matter may turn out to your satisfaction.

Very truly yours,

*C. R. ...*

T



May 17, 1909.

Mr. William Brewster,  
145 Brattle Street,  
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Brewster:

Allen writes me that the A. O. U. Committee has decided to accent the names in the new Check-List. Do you not think this a great pity? Are we not doing enough in the high and mighty way by undertaking to say what species and subspecies shall and what shall not be recognized by American ornithologists, and what names they shall bear, without going a step further and attempting to dictate how one shall pronounce these names?

Furthermore, if names are to be accented, who is to be the authority? Do you know anyone who will undertake to answer this question? Coues committed numerous notorious blunders in his attempt, which, so far as I know, is the only one ever made on a large scale. How is it within the range of possibility to find authorities who will agree in this matter? It seems to me the action was taken very hastily and without due consideration of the difficulties in the case.

In other words, I make two points against the accenting of names: (1) that it is an additional and unnecessary assumption of authority on our part; (2) that if we attempt it we are all at sea for a guide as to how to proceed.

Very truly yours,

T

*C. Hart Merriam*



May 17, 1909.

Mr. Witmer Stone,  
Academy of Natural Sciences,  
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Mr. Stone:

Allen writes me that the A. O. U. Committee has decided to accent the names in the new Check-List. Do you not think this a great pity? Are we not doing enough in the high and mighty way by undertaking to say what species and subspecies shall and what shall not be recognized by American ornithologists, and what names they shall bear, without going a step further and attempting to dictate how one shall pronounce these names?

Furthermore, if names are to be accented, who is to be the authority? Do you know anyone who will undertake to answer this question? Coues committed numerous notorious blunders in his attempt, which, so far as I know, is the only one ever made on a large scale. How is it within the range of possibility to find authorities who will agree in this matter? It seems to me the action was taken very hastily and without due consideration of the difficulties in the case.

In other words, I make two points against the accenting of names: (1) that it is an additional and unnecessary assumption of authority on our part; (2) that if we attempt it we are all at sea for a guide as to how to proceed.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



May 17, 1909.

Dear Mr. Dellenbaugh:

When English speaking people from the Old World came to America they applied to the natives of this country and to numerous mammals, birds, and plants familiar names of widely different species with which they were acquainted in the Old World. Thus the terms Indian, Elk, Buffalo, Panther, Rat, Mouse, Robin, Yellow Hammer, Blackbird, and many more came to be applied in America to widely different animals from those bearing the same names in Europe and Asia. In the bird cases the names Robin, Yellow Hammer, and Blackbird came to be applied not only to different species and genera, but even to different families from those bearing the same names in the Old World.

Owing to this unfortunate state of affairs some American writers have from time to time attempted to rename some of the American animals in question. Their efforts, however, have been absolutely futile.

There are in North American approximately 90,000,000 English speaking people. These people--practically without exception--use the words Indian, Elk, Buffalo, Panther, Rat, Mouse, Robin, Yellow Hammer, and Blackbird for native American species belonging in every case to genera different from those of the Old World. In other words, these names have become so firmly fixed in our language that attempts to supplant them by new names are altogether hopeless.



-2

Entirely apart from the above reason, certain classes of names are clearly denotive. Thus the term Amer<sup>ind</sup>, from its resemblance to Tamarind, <sup>mandarin</sup> and Tangerine, suggests a kind of fruit and is, to say the least, a new and unknown term to nearly if not quite 90,000,000 of people. Is it worth while to undertake a perfectly hopeless crusade in the effort to inoculate our language with a new and obnoxious word? And is it worth while anyhow for any writer to limit his audience by using new and stange terms? These are questions which each author must decide for himself.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Mr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh,  
American Geographical Society,  
15 West 81st Street,  
New York City.

T



May 19, 1909.

Mr. William Fuller,  
Soulsbyville,  
Tuolumne County, Calif.

My dear Sir:

On receipt of your communication several weeks ago I went to see the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and laid the matter before him. A couple of days ago I went again and had another talk on the subject. He says that he will see what can be done. I think he will write Mr. Kelsey and that you will hear of the result later. I shall certainly be glad to do all I can to help at this end of the line.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart*

T



May 27, 1909

Mr. Henry Gannett.

Chairman, Committee on Research,  
National Geographic Society.

Dear Gannett:

Your letter of the 21st instant telling me that Professor Tarr is anxious to obtain copies of certain Harri-  
man photographs of glaciers in Yakutat Bay and Prince William Sound came several days ago and has had my earnest attention, as I have already told you by telephone.

I am sending herewith the only maps I have thus far been able to find, and prints of about 66 photographs

of glaciers for Professor Tarr. If I succeed in unearthing any more of the glacier maps I will let you know.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



Washington, D.C.

June 23, 1909

Dear Doctor Stiles:

As you doubtless know, Osgood is going to leave us in a few days to go to the Field Museum, Chicago. The members of the Biological Survey have arranged to give him an informal farewell on Friday evening the 25th at my house 1919 Sixteenth Street. We shall be very glad if you can join us informally about 8 o'clock.

Very truly yours

Dr. C. W. Stiles  
Public Health and  
Marine-Hospital Service,  
Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C.

June 23, 1909.

Dear General Wilcox:

As you doubtless know, Osgood is going to leave us in a few days to go to the Field Museum, Chicago. The members of the Biological Survey have arranged to give him an informal farewell on Friday evening the 25th at my house 1919 Sixteenth Street. We shall be very glad if you can join us informally about 8 o'clock.

Very truly yours,

General T. E. Wilcox,  
1841 V Street, N.W., the only  
Washington, D.C. able to

have I sent him for him to find, and prints of about 50 photographs



July 17, 1909.

Dr. Charles W. Richmond,  
U. S. National Museum.

Dear Doctor Richmond:

Herewith I am handing you revised bird ranges from the Grebes  
to the Sheldrake inclusive, and have a large number of others  
nearly ready.

Regretting my inability to send these before,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

T



July 19, 1909.

Dr. J. A. Allen,  
American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Herewith I am returning the proof you sent me sometime ago of the preliminary matter for the new Check-List.

Before this you have doubtless received the first installment of copy from Doctor Richmond. Henshaw is now putting in all his spare time on the rearrangement of the ranges, and I am giving a part of every day to the final correction of the matter, and trust that there will be no further difficulty in keeping ahead of the printer.

In connection with these ranges several questions arise, which only you as editor can decide. For instance, I find that the word 'the', in connection with geographic localities, occurs on the average about four times under each species and subspecies. This multiplied by the number of forms in the Check-List would make about 5000 useless repetitions of the word 'the', adding a number of pages to a book which is bound to be too big anyhow. Similarly, the everlasting and wholly unavoidable use of points of the compass is going to add a very large number of pages if the words are spelled out. It is up to you therefore to decide whether we



Dr. J.A.A.

shall say north, south, east and west, northeast, northwest, and  
so on, or N, S, E, W, NE, NW.

Trusting that you and Mrs. Allen were much benefited by  
your vacation,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Hume*

T

*I have inserted in the THE 5-10*



July 19, 1909.

Dear Sheldon:

Pardon my delay in replying to your recent latter. I am delighted to know that you and your good wife may go to Admiralty Island and try a whack at the bears before the summer is over. Let me know as soon as you make up your mind, and I will send you a permit to collect all the bears you can get, only be sure and take a rattle along so they won't get you. The Admiralty Island bear puzzle, as you know, is the worst one I have struck yet and every additional bit of material from that Island will help in the decision.

Unhappily I have been so pressed with office work for a long time past that I have done very little on the bears. At the same time I work on them from time to time, and hope to give the greater part of the next two weeks to them.

With best wishes to both,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart*

Mr. Charles Sheldon,  
Southampton,  
New York.

T



July 27, 1909.

Dr. Charles W. Richmond,  
U. S. National Museum,

Dear Doctor Richmond:

Herewith I am handing you copy for bird ranges from Merganser  
serrator to Bonasa umbellus sabini (No. 300 c) inclusive, and  
hope shortly to have another batch ready.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Chief, Biological Survey.

T



August 4, 1909

Dr. C. W. Richmond,  
National Museum.

Dear Doctor Richmond:

Herewith I am handing you bird ranges completing the grouse  
and covering all the hawks and owls (Nos. 301 to 381 inclusive).  
Some of these have been pretty tough.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



August 16, 1909.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Today I am sending Richmond 61 additional ranges, carrying the same through to the end of the Woodpeckers. I have spent just a week on these Woodpecker ranges, in addition to the work that had been done on them before, and yet the result is far from satisfactory. It is the same old story over again with each group.

The question arises as to the status of Colaptes chrysoides brunescens. Nelson demonstrated to us sometime ago by means of his Lower California work that brunescens has no existence whatever, but merely represents a condition of wear of the plumage, and that chrysoides extends over the peninsula from north to south. I find no record, however, that the Committee threw out brunescens. If it did not, should this not be done before the Check-List is printed?

It is going to be impossible for me to do much more work on these ranges or I shall have to abandon altogether my trip to the West Coast. At the present rate of printing, however, it hardly looks as if much progress would be made before my return.

I have heard nothing from Chapman for sometime and would be very glad to know that he is progressing satisfactorily.

Very truly yours,

Dr. J. A. Allen,  
American Museum of Natural History  
New York City

T

August 16, 1909.

Dr. Charles W. Richmond,  
U. S. National Museum.

Dear Doctor Richmond:

Herewith I am sending you 61 additional ranges for the Check-List, beginning with the Paroquet (382) and ending with the last of the Woodpeckers (415).

Very truly yours,

T



August 16, 1909.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Today I am sending Richmond 61 additional ranges, carrying the same through to the end of the Woodpeckers. I have spent just a week on these Woodpecker ranges, in addition to the work that had been done on them before, and yet the result is far from satisfactory. It is the same old story over again with the group. I am sending you 61 additional ranges for the year (382) and ending with the 1st of the year. The question arises as to the status of *brunnescens*. Nelson demonstrated to us sometime ago by means of his Lower California work that *brunnescens* has no existence whatever, but merely represents a condition of wear of the plumage, T and that *Chrysoides* extends over the peninsula from north to south. I find no record, however, that the Committee threw out *brunnescens*. If it did not, should this not be done before the Check-List is printed?

It is going to be impossible for me to do much more work on these ranges or I shall have to abandon altogether my trip to the West Coast. At the present rate of printing, however, it hardly looks as if much progress would be made before my return.

I have heard nothing from Chapman for sometime and would be very glad to know that he is progressing satisfactorily.

Very truly yours,

Dr. J. A. Allen,  
American Museum of Natural History  
New York City

August 17, 1909.

Dr. A. K. Fisher,  
Banning, Calif.

Dear Doctor Fisher:

Your letter of the 10th instant at hand together with your report on poison experiments with prairie dogs at Willcox. I have read this report several times but cannot learn from it that you got anywhere; at least if you did it seems to me that you fail to make the same clear in your report.

It does not appear from your report that you succeeded in killing off the prairie dogs on any area. If this is true you of course failed of the object for which you visited Willcox. I fear your heart is not in this work.

Piper's most recent reports show that he is having remarkable success with dry whole barley coated with a starch solution, and he now recommends coated preparations as decidedly preferable to boiled preparations, and also finds that less strychnine does more work. This should be thoroughly tried on prairie dogs. Piper thinks birds are not killed by the whole barley, but I do not feel by any means so sure of this as birds are likely to fly considerable distance before dropping.

Wishing you better success in the remainder of your work.

Very truly yours,

T



September 11, 1909.

Dr. J. A. Allen,  
American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.

Dear Doctor Allen:

When the two batches of Check List proof arrived (page to 70 and galleys 15--30) I turned them over to W. W. Cooke, who has gone over them and just returned them to me, and I am sending them on to you herewith. Cooke has made a whole lot of unnecessary trifling editorial corrections which I tell him not to bother with in future. *W. W. Cooke*

Please send me a duplicate page proof to keep for the use of the Biological Survey, as we need it for back and forth references.

Don't you think monotypy a pretty tough word?

Several changes involving Minnesota records are the result of a letter from T. S. Roberts. I regret that they were not made in time to avoid changes in proof.

In the references I notice with regret that the page, instead of following the volume, follows the date. I thought nearly all biologists and many scientific men not biologists had abandoned this form, and had agreed upon putting the date at the end. I believe the librarians and bibliographers lead in this movement, but it certainly seems sensible and useful to have the date last.

For sometime past I have been straining everything to complete the study of the bears so that I may return the skulls belonging to the American Museum and those belonging to Annie Alexander before I leave for California. I have had a large series of natural size tooth

J.A.A.-2

photographs made which have helped me enormously in discovering characters. There can be no question that in the case of large skulls, where actual side by side comparisons of specimens is laborious and oftentimes impracticable, the photographs afford immense relief, enabling one to compare tooth rows side by side in series. It is really surprising how much I have learned from these photographs. They are not sufficient of themselves, however, but put ~~one~~ on the track of characters which are then easily verified by the specimens.

Very truly yours,

*E. M. Mearns*

E



September 13, 1909.

Mr. E. W. Nelson,

Kanab, Utah.

Dear Nelson:

Your letter of the 3d instant from Kanab and a batch of reports have just come to hand; also your expense account and Birdseye's. Both of these have been approved and gone in for prompt settlement.

Why you did not send in your specimens and July expense account from Kean Canyon, where you were in regular daily mail communication with the railroad, instead of waiting until you got to Tuba is beyond me, and as it turns out, was a hard blow both to you personally and to the Biological Survey.

From Lees Ferry to Kanab you appear to have traveled as if you had been shot out of a cannon, or had borrowed a Wright's flying machine. I never supposed it possible for a human being to make this trip inside of four days. This being the part of your season's field work of the greatest importance to the Biological Survey, I assume, of course, that your rush through it was due to some urgent necessity for reaching Kanab, and that you have planned to go back and work the Kaibab Plateau west and southwest of Kanab. Of course you know that we had previously worked the Painted Desert north to Echo Cliffs, and you probably know that Bailey has been down Kanab wash and canyon to the Grand Canyon, and has worked from Kanab west to St. George, and we both have done some work in the Virgin Valley and about St. George and Santa Clara. By far the most important area to work, therefore, as you doubtless fully appreciate, is the Kaibab Plateau, and especially the forested parts. Next after this in importance comes the Tinkaret

E.W.N.-2

Plateau between Kanab and St. George. To spend 15 days at Winslow and only 4 between Lees Ferry and Kanab is a good deal like hurrying through Paradise in order to plunge into hell. However, all as well that ends well, and I have no doubt that when you get your breath on returning from the trip down Kanab canyon you will do up the Kaibab Plateau in such fine shape as to leave nothing to be desired.

I did not have a very successful field season in California, but am now having better luck with the bears. Have learned a great deal from the photographs of teeth, and am making rapid headway during the hour or two each day which I am able to give to that work.

Please call Birdseye's attention to the fact that he violated his instructions in not sending in his expense account monthly.

With best wishes to yourself and Birdseye,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart



September 15, 1909.

Dr. J. A. Allen,  
American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Your letter of the 15th. instant has just arrived, and also the additional galley proof of the Check-List. The letter I have turned over to Professor Cook to read and will return to you later. Sorry you don't like the date last in references. It seems to me a great step ahead and one which is rapidly coming into general use.

I am glad to know that you have been at work on the Labrador Bears and am interested to find that you have arrived at the same conclusion I arrived at some years ago namely, that the Labrador form is hardly separable from the ordinary Black Bear of Eastern North America. In most cases there is little difficulty in telling males from females by the teeth, if not by the skulls themselves. In adult bears the skulls are generally sufficient and in young bears the teeth are equally serviceable.

The last paragraph of your letter suggests that I had better close my private office for the day as early as practicable.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



October 5, 1909.

Mr. William Hobbell Fisher,  
12 Wiggins Block,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Enclosed is the photograph of a Salt Lake bird-in-hand which you left at our house a few evenings ago. On comparing the photograph with specimens I find that my first guess, the black-headed grosbeak, is correct; my second guess, white-throated sparrow, incorrect. —

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam —

Since writing the above, some of the 2<sup>d</sup> inst. has  
arrived with enclosure for Mr. Z's thanks!

Will greatly enjoy your letter next and hope

to will repeat whenever possible. — C. M.

Enclosure



October 21, 1909.

Dr. J. A. Allen,  
American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.

Dear Doctor Allen:

In obedience to your very urgent request I have most reluctantly again deferred my departure for California and have worked hard on the ranges in order to correct some of their more glaring errors and bring them nearer the truth. As a result I am sending Richmond today for transmission to you Nos. 416 to 554. These have been carefully read by Fisher, Preble, and Howell, and have been gone over again by Cooke and myself. This will I assume give you all the material you can get in type before my return about five weeks hence.

It seems to me a mistake to hurry this work now, just as we have it in shape to put in better shape. I mean by this that it is now all clearly typewritten so that it is easily read, and our field men are all coming back in the next two weeks so that we could bring to bear on it the individual experiences of some of the best field men in the country.

You have not yet sent me the promised proof of the part already in type. We are handicapped by not having it as we have no complete copy of the matter sent you.

I am leaving for California tomorrow, but it is a shame to be forced to go so late that I can do only a small piece of field work after I get there.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



October 21, 1909.

Dr. J. A. Allen,  
American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Your letter to the A.O.U. Committee on Nomenclature, dated October 20, is before me and contains much matter of interest.

In the first place it seems to me most unfortunate to use more than one kind of type for the same kind of material. By this I mean that I would use the same type for species and sub-species, and the same type for ranges, throughout the list, otherwise the Check-List will present an unhappy typographic appearance. The more you chop it up by different kinds of type the worse it will look, and it will be bad enough anyway, particularly if the accents are persisted in.

To take up some of your other questions in sequence:

(1) I vote that introduced species be excluded from the Check-List.

(2) As you know, I object to using an accent, but if the Committee insists on using it, I am very strongly in favor of placing it at the end of the accented syllable instead of over the vowel; otherwise many readers will put the accent in the wrong place and divide the syllables wrongly. Lately, in another connection, I have been constantly annoyed by this fad of placing the accent over the vowel. Its only excuse seems to be that it saves spacing of the letters, but it certainly conveys a wrong idea.



Dr.J.A.A. -2

(3) I vote for restoring Laruscanus to the list.

(5) I second Mr. Brewster's motion with regard to Anas rubripes tristis.

(8) Colaptes chrysoides brunescens. Nelson will be back in a few days. I suggest that he and Ridgway take the matter up immediately on his return, and that the Committee abide their decision.

(9) I have already at the beginning of this letter expressed my disapproval of using different kinds of type for the different categories of birds, and believe it would be a great mistake to use more than one kind of type for species and subspecies. We are interested in them all alike; each stands for a unit with a definite range; and furthermore, as everyone knows, many of those which stand as full species today will be reduced to subspecies tomorrow, and vice versa.

Very truly yours,

T

*C. M. Merriam*



October 21, 1909.

Dr. Charles W. Richmond,  
U. S. National Museum.

Dear Richmond:

Herewith I am sending you copy of bird ranges Nos. 416 to 554 b, inclusive, to be forwarded to Doctor Allen in due course. You see that I have been over-persuaded and have delayed my departure again in order to give attention to this additional batch. I expect to leave for Montana and California tomorrow.

Very truly yours,

*Chas. Henshaw*

*With best regards to yourself  
and Ridgway and renewed expectations  
on your new quarters - soon*



January 28, 1910.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Herewith I am returning to you galleys 31 to 43 inclusive of Check-List proof, and expect to return the two remaining galleys (44-45) tomorrow. All the other proof went back to you several days ago.

In the course of two or three days I hope to return the copy for all the matter not yet in type.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Dr. J. A. Allen,

American Museum of Natural History,

New York City.

T



February 8, 1910.

Dr. Charles W. Richmond,  
U. S. National Museum,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Doctor Richmond:

Herewith I am handing you ranges of numbers 557 to 619 of  
the Check-List, and shall be glad if you will kindly paste them  
on your sheets and forward them to Doctor Allen. In a few days  
I expect to send you the remaining ranges.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

T



February 8, 1910.

Dr. J. C. Merriam,  
University, Berkeley,  
California.

Dear J. C.

What has become of you? Didn't you tell me you were coming East to the A.A.A.S. meeting, and were going to pay us a visit on your way back? The only evidences I have seen of your existence since I saw you last in Berkeley are certain publications which from time to time have gladdened my heart. The most recent of these is one on the Shell Mounds of the Bay Region, by a young man named Nelson. This paper I have just read with unusual interest. It strikes me as a contribution of more than ordinary excellence, both as to contents and literary form. There are, however, a few breaks in it. For instance, in the list of mammals, the species of elk, gopher, and raccoon given are all eastern species, instead of their California representatives.

The author mentions as "occurring in the higher hills" presumably (the Bay region, Pinus ponderosa and Tsuga heterophylla, neither of which occur in the area commonly known as the Bay region, or in the area covered by his most excellent map. I should be greatly obliged if you will let me know the nearest locality from which he has an auth-



Dr. J.C. Merriam

-2-

entic identification of the hemlock. I think it will stretch his legs to find a native tree within a week's hard tramp from the Bay region.

He says also that two or three species of wild cherry occur. Does he know of any besides Cerasus emarginata and Cerasus demissa?

He gives the name of the elderberry as Sambucus racemosa. Isn't the common species of the Bay region S. glauca?

Is it not a pity in such a model paper to find most of the foot note references lacking a date? It always gives me a chill to see a reference to a public paper without the date at the end.

It is a source of satisfaction that the University of California is doing so much excellent scientific work in the State. I wish you would congratulate the author of the present paper for me on the comprehensive and philosophical manner in which he has treated the subject.

With kindest regards and best wishes to you all.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

New atropine today - hence too much cream.



February 9, 1910.

Rev. Charles Wood,  
Church of the Covenant,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

Your card of January 25 came during my recent absence from the city, hence please pardon my delay in replying.

Respecting the root of which I spoke at Dr. Graham Bell's, to which you refer, I greatly regret that up to the present time I have failed to identify it owing to the difficulty of obtaining a specimen of the plant. I have two specimens of the root, neither of which I can place my hands on at present. One I loaned to Miss Alice Eastwood, then Curator of Botany in the California Academy of Sciences. She felt sure that she could determine the species, but like myself has been unable to do so. I expect to return to California within a few months and shall try again.

Meanwhile I would be only too glad to do all I can to help Mr. Wellcome if he cares to undertake to run the thing down.

Very truly yours,

*C. Eastwood*

Chief, Biological Survey.

T



February 17, 1910

Dr. Charles W. Richmond,  
U. S. National Museum.

Dear Doctor Richmond:

Herewith I am handing you additional Check-List ranges Nos.  
620 to 639 inclusive, and expect to clean up the balance tomorrow.

Very truly yours,

T

*C. Hart Merriam*



February 23, 1910.

Dear Doctor Richmond:

Herewith I am handing you for transmission to Doctor Allen the remainder of the Check-List ranges (Nos. 740 to 768), thus completing the job, for which let us all return appropriate and long continued thanks.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Dr. Charles W. Richmond,  
U. S. National Museum.



February 23, 1910.

Dear Doctor Richmond:

Herewith I am handing you for transmission to Doctor Allen the remainder of the Check-List ranges (Nos. 740 to 768), thus completing the job, for which let us all return appropriate and long continued thanks.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Dr. Charles W. Richmond,  
U. S. National Museum.



March 8, 1910.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot,  
1615 Rhode Island Ave.,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pinchot:

Knowing your tolerance for fish and fishermen, I take the liberty to enclose herewith a letter and a couple of photographs received this morning from H. A. Driscole.

With kind regards and best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart*

T



March 9, 1910.

Dr. J. A. Allen,  
American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Herewith I am sending you Cooke's memorandum of corrections for the page proof of the Check-List down to page 170.

In sending the last batch of page (to Zonotrichia), you forgot to return the galley, which Cooke is very anxious to have.

I vote to omit the Harpy Eagle and Pisobia ruficollis, although I realize that striking out so much matter from page proof involves very serious changes.

Doctor Dwight wrote me a week or two ago protesting against the centering of the composite species names. I replied that I thought this was the best possible thing to do in view of the fact that these composite species stand in the same relation to the species and subspecies as do genera and subgenera, and to have their names set flush would be a mechanical obstacle to the ready use of the Check-List. I told Doctor Dwight that the only typographic matters in the Check-List which disturbed my equanimity are the accents and the setting of subspecies in smaller type than species. These two seem to me utterly irrational and a great misfortune. I told Doctor Dwight further that it seemed to me most unfortunate to attempt changes at this late day which would involve a large amount of resetting or readjusting of matter already in page proof.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



## CHECK-LIST CORRECTIONS

| Page | Species<br>Number |   |
|------|-------------------|---|
| 22   | 2                 | Change northeastern to <u>northwestern</u> Alaska   |
| 23   | 4                 | " winters from <u>southern</u> to winters from <u>central</u> California                        |
| 25   | 11                | " Norton Sound to <u>Glacier Bay</u> .  |
| 26   | 14                | Add, after Near islands, <u>and Glacier Bay</u> ;   |
| 30   | 24                | Change Homer, Cook Inlet, to <u>Glacier Bay</u>   |
| 32   | 31                | Change southwestern Ontario to <u>northern Ohio</u>   |
| 36   | 41                | Add, after Bering Sea; <u>accidental in Yukon</u>   |
| 37   | 43                | Change Massachusetts to <u>Long Island, N.Y.</u>  |
| 38   | 51                | Change Louisiana to <u>Texas</u> ;  |
| 39   | 56                | Add second part of parenthesis after question mark.   |
| 41   | 62                | Kuskokwim   |
| 43   | 67                | Change to read - Breeds---to Florida, Texas and Mexico;   |
| 44   | 70                | Change southern Ontario to <u>northern Ohio</u> .   |
| 47   | 77                | Add <u>Alaska</u> so as to read, accidental in <u>Alaska</u> , Nova Scotia, etc.                |
| 48   | 80                | Add, <u>and Texas</u> , so as to read, to the Gulf coast <u>and Texas</u> ;                     |
| 56   | 104               | Omit the word, <u>elsewhere</u> .   |
| 65   | 126               | Change Georgia to <u>Florida</u>  |
| 68   | 133               | Change central Kansas to Colorado   |
| 70   | 139               | <u>Nettion carolinense</u>  |
| 73   | 143               | Change northern Colorado to <u>southern</u> Colorado.   |
| 79   | 158               | Change occurs to- <u>breeds</u> on northern coast of Siberia                                    |
| 86   | 172b              | Strike out Sitka and change to read - <u>Breeds from Glacier Bay and Mitkof Island, Alaska.</u> |
| 99   | 203               | Change Nebraska to <u>Colorado</u>  |
| 105  | 218               | Insert <u>Quebec</u> between Ontario and Nova Scotia.   |
| 106  | 221               | Change New Mexico to <u>Texas</u>   |



| Page | Species<br>Number |  |
|------|-------------------|--|
| 108  | 224               | Change northern Colorado to <u>southern</u> Colorado.            |
| 108  | 224               | Insert <u>and</u> after northern Iowa                            |
| 108  | 224               | Omit, <u>and the states of Guerrero and Mexico in Mexico.</u>    |
| 127  | 272               | Insert <u>California</u> , before Greenland.                     |
| 134  | 289b              | Change, and arid western Texas, to -- <u>to southern Texas,</u>  |
| 135  | 292b              | Final period in type locality goes <u>inside</u> of parenthesis. |
| 137  | 295               | In type locality change Arizona to <u>Nevada</u>                 |
| 139  | 298b              | Omit <u>upper</u> before Yukon.                                  |
| 158  | 337b              | Omit <u>Sitka</u> .  |
| 170  | 369a              | Final period should be after parenthesis.                        |



April 14, 1910.

Major Austin Wadsworth,  
1607 I Street,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Major Wadsworth:

Pardon my delay in replying to your request for a suggestion as to another person to invite to the coming dinner of the Boone and Crockett Club. I have thought the matter over and have looked over several lists but have not been able to find anyone not already a member who is enough a hunter to deserve the compliment.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

*C. Wadsworth*



Washington, D.C.

April 14, 1910

Mr. Frank H. Shoemaker,  
2960 Dewey Avenue,  
Omaha, Nebr.

Dear Sir:

A week or two ago Prof. Robert H. Wolcott, of the University of Nebraska, called and told me something of your work and qualifications.

I should like very much to see you at an early date with reference to your possible employment here. Would it be practicable for you to come on here to talk the matter over within the next few days? An early reply will oblige.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



April 16, 1910

Mr. Charles R. Knight,  
226 Central Park West,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Knight:

Glad to hear from you again and to know that your brush is still active.

I am not in a position to know anything about the model and sculpture work you speak of, but we are always interested in paintings of American mammals, and if you have anything on hand in that line which I have not seen, I should be very glad to see it.

That pheasant painting job is a great opportunity.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Knight,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam



April 16, 1910.

Dr. Jonathan Dwight,  
134 West 71st Street,  
New York City.

Dear Doctor Dwight:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter about the map of North America. I have been simply overwhelmed with work since it came and have not yet been able to solve the problem.

The sample map you sent is pretty bad. We can supply a much better base, but it will take a little time.

Herewith I am returning one of the two copies you sent me, with some of the corrections indicated thereon.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart*

A.



April 23, 1910

Hon. Allen F. Cooper,  
House of Representatives.

Dear Sir:

In continuation of our conversation of yesterday I take pleasure in informing you that I have secured for Samuel S. Dickey, and am sending him by this mail, a temporary appointment in the Biological Survey.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*  
Chief, Biological Survey.

T



April 23, 1910.

Mr. G. Gennert,  
24 and 26 East 13th St.,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your reply of the 22nd instant to my inquiry about the Ensignette camera. You may order one of these <sup>(smaller size)</sup> for me, and I should be glad to receive it at as early a date as possible, the price being \$27.50, duty paid.

I regret to learn that the film is a special, as it will be difficult for me to obtain it in the field. At what price do you supply rolls, and how many exposures are there on a roll? Do you know any one in San Francisco or Los Angeles who carries this kind? Please send me half a dozen rolls with the camera.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart*



April 26, 1910

Dear Doctor Allen:

Herewith I am returning the remaining galley proof of the Check-List (galleys 1-32 inclusive). I have not had time to read this myself, but Cooke has gone over it carefully.

It is good to see the end in sight. Possibly even you and I may live to see the book out.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Dr. J. A. Allen,

American Museum of Natural History,  
New York City.



April 26, 1910

Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co.,  
37 Maiden Lane,  
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

Major Squire, of the Signal Corps, has just shwon me one of your Busch Prismo-Binocle Mod Stellux 8 power field glasses, price \$27. If you have one of these glasses on hand which you can send me at once, I shall be glad to purchase the same.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Chief, Biological Survey.

T



May 5, 1910.

Mr. E. Howard Eaton,  
Canandiagua, New York.

Dear Mr. Eaton:

Your long looked-for work on the Birds of New York has just reached me and is, I see, only the first half. I had no idea the printed results would be so big. It is a pity that a book of such permanent scientific value and one marking a new era in the study of the ornithology of the State should be printed on such wretched perishable paper. It is a pity also that the maps are not a little more graphic as they are of the utmost value, even in their present form. Apart from these criticisms, which relate to the book-making side of the job, the work is entitled to very high praise. You have certainly shown extraordinary patience in compiling the known facts relating to the birds of New York, past and present, and have exercised considerable ingenuity in some of your methods of presentation. The adoption of the paleontological method of showing zone distribution is admirable. The idea had never occurred to me, but I see at a glance its great advantages, and shall hope to use it myself in future work.

Congratulating you on having produced so important a work,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



May 5, 1910.

Mr. E. Howard Eaton,  
Canandiagua, New York.

Dear Mr. Eaton:

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Congratulating you on having produced so important a work,

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



May 5, 1910.

Prof. John M. Clark,  
State Hall,  
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Very many thanks for your courtesy in sending me a copy of Volume I of the Birds of New York, by E. Howard Eaton. It is certainly a very important work and will mark a new era in the history of the ornithology of the 'Empire' State. It is a pity it could not have been printed on better paper, as it is a work of permanent value. I congratulate you and the author on your respective parts in producing this excellent work.

Very truly yours,

*C. Hart Merriam*



May 6, 1910.

Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co.,  
37 & 39 Maiden Lane,  
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of April 28 disappoints me greatly, as I had hoped you had in stock the new Busch Prismo-Binocle Mod Stellux in eight or six power. What I particularly like about this glass is its small size and light weight. I shall be obliged if you will inform me as to the earliest date at which you expect to be able to supply these glasses? A six power would answer my purpose.

The others which you recommend are far too large and heavy for my use.

Respectfully,

*C. Hart Merriam*

Chief, Biological Survey.



**END OF REEL.**  
**PLEASE**  
**REWIND.**